**FBIS** **DAILY REPORT**

# MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

## 24 JANUARY 1986

### PDRY

A YSP Political Bureau statement broadcast by Aden radio praised the "revolutionary alertness" of YSP members in civil and military establishments, expressing gratitude to all those who confronted "the coupist attempt perpetrated by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad." The Political Bureau said it is in "complete control" of the situation, adding that security, stability, and normal life are being restored. The radio also broadcast a message to the Political Bureau from YSP members at Aden University, who denounced the 'Ali Nasir Muhammad regime for opening the internal market to the "allurements of capitalist consumer goods" and promoting the spread of bribery, favoritism, and other corrupt practices. The "imperialist media" support for 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and animosity toward the YSP Political Bureau clearly show 'Ali Nasir's involvement with "imperialists and reactionaries," the message maintained.

In Moscow, the PDRY premier and foreign minister confirmed their support for 'Ali Nasir's opponents in an interview with the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* cited by WAKH. They stated that former Chairman 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il is still alive and in control of the situation in Aden, disclosing that Isma'il has accepted an invitation to talks in Moscow while Chairman 'Ali Nasir has not yet answered the invitation. Paris Radio Monte Carlo, however, reported the "readiness" and the forces opposing to accept. *AL-ITTIHAD also cited reports from Sanaa that fierce fighting* erupted in the Lahij area 23 January and that 'Ali Nasir has mobilized 40,000 men to regain positions controlled by his opponents in Aden and Lahij. Nevertheless, 'Ali Nasir's envoy to Damascus called for an immediate cease-fire in a statement reported by Radio Monte Carlo. Damascus radio noted that the envoy, Anis Yahya, discussed the current "regrettable events" in the PDRY during a meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad. Discussions in Sanaa between the YAR and Djibouti presidents also focused on the PDRY situation, according to Sanaa radio.

Among eyewitness accounts of the situation in Aden, the French ambassador said after his evacuation that the city is litteredwith corpses and the wreckage of 120 tanks, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The ambassador also noted the acute lack of water, electricity, food, and medicine in the capital.

### Libya

Reacting to the Pentagon announcement of U.S. maneuvers off the Libyan coast, JANA accused the United States of "power mania." Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had earlier stressed in an interview with *AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI* that Libya will attempt to shoot down any U.S. aircraft that enters Libyan airspace, adding that Libya will strike anyone who violates its waters or airspace.

For the Soviet Union's part, TASS viewed the U.S. maneuvers off the Libyan coast as an "unconcealed provocation" and as an attempt to escalate military tension.

### Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes hit a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, attacked Khark Island, and launched a "devastating" raid on oil pipelines near Ganaveh, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. An Iranian Oil Ministry official told IRNA that the Ganaveh raid caused minor damage to an oil pipeline but said that Iranian oil exports would not be affected.

### OPEC

The price of crude oil could fall below $15 per barrel unless non-OPEC countries reach an agreement with OPEC on limiting oil production, Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani warned in an OPECNA report cited by AFP. Yamani said such a price reduction would have "adverse and dangerous consequences for the whole world economy," the report added. Meanwhile, Iran called on OPEC members to boycott Britain and Norway "for slashing oil prices in the world market," according to an IRNA interview with Iranian deputy Oil Minister Hoseyn Kazempur Ardabili. Ardabili also critized some OPEC countries for "being instrumental" in bringing down prices and assailed Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Nigeria for violating OPEC Quota and supply rules.

### Pakistan

An explosion in a Pakistan International Airlines building in Peshawar killed 3 people and injured about 24 others, Karachi radio reported, adding that the government has launched an investigation into the incident.

FBIS

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

# Middle East & Africa

*Vol V No 016* *24 January 1986*

**MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW** .......... i

**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

OAPEC Official on U.S. Economic Siege of Libya *[WAKH 22 Jan]* .......... A 1
PFLP's Habash Says Worldwide Terrorism To Increase *[ANSA]* .......... A 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives PFLP Official For Talks *[JANA]* .......... A 1
PDRY Military Situation Causes PLO Mediation End *[Paris Monte Carlo]* .......... A 1
    Return of Peace Force *[AL-ITTIHAD 23 Jan]* .......... A 1
Saudi Crown Prince Receives PLO's 'Arafat *[SPA]* .......... A 2
PLO Radio on Joint Forces Operations in S. Lebanon *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .......... A 2
    Fighting in Al-Tayyibah,Hadatha *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .......... A 2
    Fighting in Yatar *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .......... A 2
'Arafat Comments on Agreement With Jordan *[MENA]* .......... A 2

**OPEC AFFAIRS**

Yamani Says Oil Price Could Fall Below $15 *[AFP]* .......... B 1
OECD, OPEC Reach Agreement on IFAD Funding *[AFP]* .......... B 1

**ARABIAN PENINSULA**

**KUWAIT**

Reports of Closure of Madrid Embassy Denied *[EFE]* .......... C 1
Oil Minister To Visit Soviet Union 5 February .......... C 1
'Responsible' Source on Current Oil Market Chaos .......... C 1

**PDRY**

Soviet Leadership Offers Urgent Aid .......... C 1
    Isma'il, 'Ali Nasir Invited to Moscow *[WAKH]* .......... C 1
    'Readiness' To Accept Expressed *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .......... C 2
'Ali Nasir Reportedly Ordered Politburo Attack *[KUNA]* .......... C 2
UAE Daily Reports PDRY Opposition Controls Aden *[AL-ITTIHAD 22 Jan]* .......... C 2
40,000 Troops Reportedly Massed To Attack Rebels *[AFP]* .......... C 2
French Envoy Says Around 10,000 Killed in Fighting *[AFP]* .......... C 3
    Further From French Envoy *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .......... C 3
Paris Reports Evacuation From Aden Embassy .......... C 3
Airport Opened to International Daytime Traffic .......... C 3
    Sanaa Sources Believe Airport Closed *[Baghdad]* .......... C 3
Aden on 'Too Late' Confessions of Hadi Ahmad Nasir .......... C 4
Districts Rally Support for 'Collective Leadership' .......... C 5
    Al-Sa'id District .......... C 5
    Yafi' District .......... C 5
Trade Unions Federation Denounces Coup Attempt .......... C 5
    Issues Appeal .......... C 5
Aden University Organization Supports YSP .......... C 6
Popular Organizations Express Support for YSP .......... C 6
Political Bureau Salutes Popular Organizations .......... C 7
Gulf Press Comment on Events in PDRY *[WAKH]* .......... C 7

**SAUDI ARABIA**

Few Results Expected From Peres UK Talks ..... C 8

**YAR**

'Arafat, Khalaf Arrive in Sanaa 23 Jan ..... C 8
Djibouti President Arrives, Discusses PDRY ..... C 9
Jordanian Official Arrives With Message ..... C 9
Paper Praises President's Appeal to PDRY Bretheren ..... C 10

**EGYPT**

President Mubarak Addresses Rally in Asyut ..... D 1
Turkish Paper Carries Interview With Mubarak *[Istanbul CUMHURIYET 16 Jan]* ..... D 1
'Abd al-Majid Appeals for Cease-Fire in S. Yemen ..... D 6
'Abd al-Majid, FRG Envoy Discuss Terrorism, Peace ..... D 6
Rushdi Not Worried About Internal Security ..... D 6
AL-SIYASAH Interviews Egyptian Interior Minister *[11 Jan]* ..... D 6
Mere Acceptance of Arbitration Insufficient *[AL-AHRAM 21 Jan]* ..... D 7
AL-AHRAM Comments on Tabah, Israel Issues ..... D 7
Lutfi Arrives in London for Medical Treatment ..... D 8
Agriculture Minister Postpones Visit To U.S. ..... D 8
Weekly Says Al-Qadhdhafi Cut Aid to Abu Nidal *[ROSE AL-YUSUF 20 Jan]* ..... D 8
Al-Azhar Urges Clampdown on Baha'i Sect *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 21 Jan]* ..... D 8

**IRAQ**

President Chairs Army General Command Meeting ..... E 1
'Aziz Returns From Jerusalem Committee Meeting ..... E 1
Industry Minister Returns From Romania ..... E 1
Air Force Commander Warns Against Helping Iran ..... E 1
Communique Issued on 22-23 Jan War Operations ..... E 1

**JORDAN**

UN's Urguhart Arrives in Amman 22 Jan ..... F 1
    Received by King ..... F 1
    Received by Al-Rifa'i ..... F 1
Paper Reports 'Arafat To Arrive in Amman 'This Week' *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 19 Jan]* ..... F 1
AL-RA'Y Editorial on Peres' Remarks to THE TIMES *[21 Jan]* ..... F 1
AL-DUSTUR Terms Spanish Decision 'Retreat' *[18 Jan]* ..... F 1

**LEBANON**

Al-Jumayyil Meets With Soviet Charge D'Affaires *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Foreign Ministry Delegation Returns From Moscow ..... G 1
Hubayqah Inspects Areas in Northern Al-Matn ..... G 1
    Meets Franjiyah in Zgharta *[Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Franjiyah Renews Call To Oust Al-Jumayyil *[Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Franjiyah Receives Syrian, Maronite Bishop Envoys *[Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon]* ..... G 1
    More on Al-Khuli Meeting *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Robert Franjiyah Meets With Karami, Other Leaders ..... G 2
Robert Franjiyah Criticizes Al-Jumayyil, Ja'ja' *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Ja'ja' Explains Recent Events in East Beirut *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Birri Arrives in Sierra Leone 23 Jan ..... G 3
Parliament Speaker Returns From Damascus ..... G 3
Sham'un Cited on Possible 'Negotiations' With Syria *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Disappointment at U.S. Veto in Security Council ..... G 3
Resistance Kills Israeli Officer, Wounds 2 Soldiers ..... G 3

Resistance Attacks Galilee, Israeli-Lahd Positions .... G 3
Amal Seizes Anti-Syrian Leaflets in Lebanon .... G 4
Northern Al-Matn Shelled; Army Advance 'Repulsed' .... G 4
Lebanese Army Inflicts Losses on Al-Matn 'Aggressors' *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 4
Fighting Spreads to Suq al-Gharb, Upper Al-Matn *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 4
Al-Matn Shelling Continues; Cease-Fire on Mountain .... G 5
'Fierce' Fighting Reported Raging in Mountain Area *[Radio Free Lebanon]* .... G 5
Police Weapons Reported Stolen by SSNP Gunmen *[Radio Free Lebanon]* .... G 5
Caller Sets Conditions for Talks on Kidnapped Jews *[AL-NAHAR 22 Jan]* .... G 5

**SYRIA**

PDRY Delegation Arrives in Damascus for Talks .... H 1
    Al-Asad Receives Envoy .... H 1
    Delegation Seeks Cease-Fire *[AFP]* .... H 1
    Statement on Fighting *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... H 1
Radio Monte Carlo on Hubayqah-Khaddam Talks .... H 1
Damascus Reports on U.S. Maneuvers Near Libya .... H 1
Papers Write on U.S. 'Gunboat Diplomacy' .... H 2

**ISRAEL**

$51 Million Refund to U.S. Expected Early March .... I 1
Rabin Says Syria Responsible for Airport Attacks .... I 1
Invitation Accepted 'In Principle' To Join SDI *[THE JERUSALEM POST 23 Jan]* .... I 1
French UN Vote, Qaddumi Remarks Protested *[HA'ARETZ 23 Jan]* .... I 1
Further Reportage on Peres Visit to London .... I 1
    Meets With Murphy .... I 1
    More on Murphy Talks *[AFP]* .... I 2
    Holds 4th Session With Murphy .... I 2
    'Some Progress' in Talks .... I 2
    Views UK Ties, Peace Process .... I 2
    Addresses International Institute *[MA'ARIV 23 Jan]* .... I 3
    Seeks Husayn View on Speech *[DAVAR 24 Jan]* .... I 3
    Meets Sir Geoffrey Howe *[THE JERUSALEM POST 23 Jan]* .... I 4
    Holds News Conference .... I 4
    Further on News Conference .... I 4
Britain To Announce Lifting of Arms Embargo 'Soon' *[DAVAR 24 Jan]* .... I 5
Shamir, Rabin Briefed on Peres Talks in London .... I 5
Rabin Warns Against Underestimating 'Enemy' *[HA'ARETZ 23 Jan]* .... I 5
W. Bank Plan Meant To Reinforce Jordan's Status *['AL HAMISHMAR 24 Jan]* .... I 5
Commander of PFLP Group in Gaza Sentenced .... I 6
Zaq Raps Shuttle Efforts, International Aegis *[MA'ARIV 22 Jan]* .... I 6

**INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS**

OAU Denounces S. African Blockade on Lesotho *[PANA]* .... P 1
African Muslim Supreme Council To Be Formed *[PANA]* .... P 1

**NORTH AFRICA**

**ALGERIA**

Foreign Ministry Statement Laments PDRY Conflict .... Q 1

**LIBYA**

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed by Lebanese Weekly .... Q 1
*[Beirut AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI 20-26 Jan]*
    Interviewed by KURIER *[Vienna KURIER 23 Jan]* .... Q 6
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives PFLP Official for Talks .... Q 7

JANA: Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Natural Gas Field ..... Q 7
Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Italy's Craxi ..... Q 8
Arab Foreign Ministers to Discuss Boycotting U.S. ..... Q 8
Unions Discuss U.S. Freight Loading Boycott ..... Q 8
General Command Says Volunteers To Be Accepted ..... Q 9
Commentator Views 'Collapse' of Whitehead Mission ..... Q 9
JANA Political Editor on U.S. Military Exercises ..... Q 9
JANA Criticizes Iraq's Anti-Libyan Propaganda ..... Q 10

### SUDAN

Foreign Minister Discusses Ethiopia, Garang ..... Q 10
    Comments on Talks *[BBC]* ..... Q 11
Ministry Officials, Soviet Delegation Begin Talks ..... Q 11

## EAST AFRICA

### SOMALIA

Reportage on Djibouti-Somalia Cooperation Talks ..... R 1
    Deliberations Begin ..... R 1
    State Banquet ..... R 1
    Joint Communique Issued ..... R 1
President Gouled Makes 'Sudden Visit' to YAR ..... R 2
    23 Jan Departure *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... R 2
    Meets With YAR President ..... R 2

### ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Returns From IGADD Meeting in Djibouti ..... R 2

### KENYA

Moi on Ugandan Security, Peace Agreement ..... R 2
Mwangale on U.S. Role in South African Situation ..... R 3

### SOMALIA

Siad Barre Returns From Talks in Djibouti ..... R 3
    Briefing on Visit ..... R 3

### UGANDA

NRA Troops Enter Kampala Precincts 23 Jan ..... R 3
    Okello: Situation 'Under Control' ..... R 3
    'No Apparent Resistance' *[Nairobi DAILY NATION 24 Jan]* ..... R 3
    NRA Storms Barracks *[Nairobi THE STANDARD 24 Jan]* ..... R 4
    'Eleventh-Hour' Talks Planned ..... R 5

### CAMEROON

Economic Community Leaders Meet in Yaounde ..... S 1
    Leaders Arrive ..... S 1
    Mbasogo Arrival Statement ..... S 1
    Conference Opens 23 Jan ..... S 1

### RWANDA

President Names Heads of Central Committee Bodies ..... S 2
Habyarimana Leaves for C. African Economic Summit ..... S 2

### ZAIRE

Former Deputies Sentenced for Insulting President ........ S 2
Mobutu, Supreme Defense Council Meet 20 Jan ........ S 2
CAR Army Minister Visits State Police Academy ........ S 3

## WEST AFRICA

### IVORY COAST

National Assembly Elects Bureau, Commission Members ........ T 1

### LIBERIA

Delegation Leaves for U.S. To Meet Congressmen ........ T 1
LAP Vice Chairman Greaves Resignation Reported ........ T 1
Second LAP Senator Qualified by President Doe ........ T 1
Johnson-Sirleaf Formally Charged With Treason ........ T 1
Investment Bank President Refuses To Leave Post ........ T 2
Ex-INA Member Denies Refusing To Return to Barracks ........ T 2

### MALI

Traore Urges Countrymen To Forget War With Burkina ........ T 2
National Assembly Meets; Outlines Foreign Policy ........ T 2
Political, Economic Books Received From USSR ........ T 2
Malian, Soviet Writers Unions Sign Agreement ........ T 3
UDPM Official Receives Polisario Leader's Envoy ........ T 3

### NIGER

President Kountche Receives FAO Director ........ T 3

### NIGERIA

Paper Says U.S. Trying 'To Destabilize' OPEC ........ T 3

### SENEGAL

Diouf Returns From IFAD Conference, Comments ........ T 3

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### ANGOLA

Belgrade Embassy Denounces Savimbi Visit to U.S. ........ U 1
SWAPO's Nujoma Addresses Training Center Ceremony ........ U 1
UNITA 'Neutralizes' 87 Government Troops *[AFP]* ........ U 1

### BOTSWANA

Lesotho Exiles Comment on Lekhanya Coup ........ U 2

### LESOTHO

6-Man Military Council Sworn In 24 Jan *[SAPA]* ........ U 2
Five Opposition Leaders Released From Detention *[SAPA]* ........ U 2
Stranded Cuban Foreign Minister Flies Out *[AFP]* ........ U 2
Johannesburg TV Updates Situation in Maseru ........ U 3
Fuel To Be Supplied Only to Public Service Vehicles ........ U 3

School Opening Postponed to 3 February ........ U 3
Northern Districts Coordinators Pledge Loyaty ........ U 3

**MAURITIUS**

Relaxation of Political Atmosphere Observed *[AFP]* ........ U 4

**MOZAMBIQUE**

Commentary Discusses Cooperation With Algeria, Iran ........ U 4

**NAMIBIA**

SWAPO Forces To Transfer From Angola to Zaire ........ U 4

**SOUTH AFRICA**

Botha Chairs First Cabinet Session of 1986 ........ U 4
Mailbag Explosion Rocks Railway Station in Cape Town ........ U 5
    Bomb 'Came From Botswana' ........ U 5
    Railway Police Spokesman Comments ........ U 5
Further on Zulu-Pondo Factional Fighting ........ U 5
    Casualties Updated ........ U 6
Police Issue 23-24 Jan Unrest Situation Report ........ U 6
Viljoen Notes Commitment to Black Education ........ U 6
Trucks Cross Lesotho Border With Supplies ........ U 7
Two UDF Activists Detained Under Emergency Laws ........ U 7
    UDF Official, Boesak React ........ U 7
UDF Releases Statement on Visit to Sweden ........ U 7
16 People Still Detained Despite Release Order ........ U 8
Cape Civic Groups Condemn Detentions at Schools ........ U 8
Mayor Denies Council Involved in Students' Sjamboking ........ U 8
Mohlakeng Residents 'Terrorized' by 'Comrades' ........ U 8
White Males in Cape To Receive Commando Training ........ U 9
HNP To Monitor White Port Elizabeth Beaches ........ U 9
Catholic Archbishop Speaks on Black Struggle ........ U 9
Guidelines for Relations Committees Announced ........ U 9
Mine Union, Gold Producers Fail To Agree on Jobs ........ U 10
PFP Warns Government on Action Against Tutu ........ U 10
Ex-ANC Member Claims Receiving Money From Naude ........ U 10
SAIRR Discusses Possibilities for Negotiation ........ U 11
ANC Seen as Region's 'Biggest' Destabilizing Factor ........ U 11
Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency ........ U 12

**SWAZILAND**

28 ANC Members Deported From Matsapa 'This Week' *[Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 23 Jan]*.... U 16

**ZIMBABWE**

147 'Exiles' Return From Botswana Refugee Settlement ........ U 16
HERALD Urges U.S., UK to Impose Sanctions on RSA *[17 Jan]*........ U 16

## OAPEC Official on U.S. Economic Siege of Libya

*GF221024 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0905 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Manama, 22 Jan (WAKH) — An Arab oil official has asserted that the U.S. economic siege imposed on Libya will not have a large effect on Libyan oil since the United States has been boycotting Libyan oil for some time.

Dr 'Ali 'Atiqah, secretary general of OAPEC, has said that the organization and its companies support Libya and are acting to assist it in facing any difficulties that it might confront, whether these are technical or other difficulties, since the Libyan Jamahiriyah is a founding member of OAPEC.

In a statement published in Manama today, Dr 'Atiqah said that OAPEC is capable of assisting Libya if it is asked to carry out a definite role and if the U.S. siege appears to be having an effect on the oil industry in Libya.

The secretary general of OAPEC described the U.S. freeze on Libyan financial assets as a measure that contravenes the rules of international conduct and the trust that must exist between investors and the holders of funds.

He said that nobody expected such a measure would be adopted by a great power that advocates the principle of free enterprise and the separation of politics and economy.

## PFLP's Habash Says Worldwide Terrorism To Increase

*AU231532 Rome ANSA in English 1526 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] ROME January 23 George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) said in an interview to an Italian daily that he feared the number of terrorist attacks in the world would increase, even though his organization was against actions against third party nations. "Our enemy is Israel," he stated.

The hardline Palestinian leader, who was formerly a member of the Palestinian Liberation Organization's executive Committee, is today a staunch adversary of PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat.

Milan's *CORRIERE DELLA SERA* said that Habash painted a black picture in terms of resurgent international terrorism but that his views were to be taken seriously in that it is well known that he is in touch with subversive forces around the world: from Japanese Kamikazes of the Red Army to Germany's Rote Armee Fraktion and Italy's Red Brigades.

As long as the Palestinians are denied a homeland and their legitimate rights, "the phenomenon of terrorism, as you call it, will not stop, on the contrary it will increase," he said. Therewill be groups like the PFLP which will continue to fight inside our Palestine, but there will also be groups that will operate outside," he continued.

"Conclusion: [as received] Give the Palestinians their land, their rights,and afterwards we can say together: Let us now combat all types of terrorism,"Habash said.

Asked if, as is rumored, there is currently any real attempt at reconciliation between the PFLP (founded in 1967) and the PLO, Habash answered that "Arafat had advanced certain proposals that we consider unacceptable." We are convinced that PLO unity must be placed on a thoroughly clear basis.

"The PLO has a precise national program that stands by the right of the Palestinians to have an independent state and the return of the territories taken from them. Only then can there be thought of a federation with Jordan or with other Arab nations," he continued.

"At present the agreement signed between Jordan's King Husayn and 'Arafat (February 1985) means in practice the abolition of our national program. Therefore the preliminary condition to begin discussions is a repeal of this accord," Habash insisted.

Asked if his group has relations with Abu Nidal, believed to be responsible for the recent bloody attacks on the Rome and Vienna Airports, Habash is quoted as saying: "There are differences between us and the Abu Nidal organization...We do not agree on many things, for example the involvement of other nations."

## Al-Qadhdhafi Receives PFLP Official For Talks

*LD232106 Tripoli JANA in English 1850 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 11, Jan. 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader this morning received Taysir Qubba'h the Central Committee member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. He renewed the standing of the Front by the side of the Libyan people in its brave confrontation with U.S. threats and economic measures.

Taysir Qubba'h confirmed the high regard the Palestinian people and its fighting cadres have for the pioneering nationalistic steady stance of the Libyan Arab people and its great revolution towards the Palestinian cause. 'This honourable stance was the real reason for all the terrorist practices and successive conspiracies the world imperialism plotted against Jamahiriyah and its Arab revolutionary people'.

## PDRY Military Situation Causes PLO Mediation End

*JN231421 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
*1403 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Abu Jihad Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, told the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTIHAD* that the PLO has suspended its mediation effort to end the fighting in the PDRY because PDRY opposition leaders rejected this mediation out of their belief that the military situation is in their favor.

### Return of Peace Force

*GF231957 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic*
*22 Jan 86 p 1*

[Text] The Palestinian peace force and the accompanying medical mission will return to Sanaa today after receiving instructions to this effect from the Palestinian leadership. The Palestinian force was stationed in the area of Kushar near the YAR's border with the PDRY.

Informed sources in Sanaa have told *AL-ITTIHAD* that these instructions were issued to the Palestinian peace force after the joint appeal by PDRY Prime Minister 'Abu Bakr Al-'attas and PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali "not to interfere in the PDRY's internal affairs." The instructions were issued to the Palestinian force to return out of the PLO's eagerness not to make a mediation step except after the approval of all parties.

### Saudi Crown Prince Receives PLO's 'Arafat

*GF231940 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1815 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and the commander of the National Guard, received this evening at the specialized hospital Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and the delegation accompanying him. They wished his highness robust health and a speedy recovery.

### PLO Radio on Joint Forces Operations in S. Lebanon

*JN181804 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces destroyed a Zionist armored vehicle when they confronted the occupation forces' attack on the town of Kafra near the occupied border strip area. Reports from southern Lebanon say that the joint forces confronted the Zionist forces when they attempted to enter Kafra yesterday while town citizens were holding a speech rally.

The Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces detonated explosive charges while a Zionist military patrol was on the 'Aynata-(Sakhr al-Hawa) road in southern Lebanon yesterday. A jeep was destroyed, another damaged, and their occupants were killed or wounded.

The joint forces also shelled with katyushas a center belonging to militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the same area yesterday. The shelling caused heavy damage to the center and killed or wounded several agent personnel.

### Fighting in Al-Tayyibah,Hadatha

*JN231740 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1643 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces yesterday launched rocket and machinegun attacks against two positions belonging to the Zionist occupation forces and agent militias in Al-Tayyibah and Hadatha in the border strip near occupied Palestine. The positions sustained massive damage and a number of Zionist soldiers and enemy elements were killed or wounded. The Zionist enemy radio admitted the two operations but did not mention its losses or those of its agents. It said that its forces stormed Al-Tayyibah and searched all the houses for the joint forces heroes. However, these attempts were in vain.

### Fighting in Yatar

*JN211909 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Men of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces yesterday launched a machinegun and rocket attack on a military position belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the township of Yatar, southern Lebanon. The position sustained heavy damage and a number of enemy soldiers were killed or wounded. The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation but did not refer to its agents' losses. It said that its forces and their agent militias hit the townships of Yatar and Kafra with artillery and heavy and light machineguns,causing heavy damage to agricultural crops and property and wounding a number of citizens.

### 'Arafat Comments on Agreement With Jordan

*NC221835 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jan (MENA) — PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has described his group's relations with Egypt as strategic and based on a common perception of the Arab nation's causes. He also explained that the Arab position can be reunited only through Egypt's return to the Arab nation.

In a statement to be published in the 24 January edition of the magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR*, 'Arafat said that if we go back to the Zionist documents written by Ben Gurion and Moshe Sharet, we find that they deal primarily with ways of excluding Egypt from the Arab-Israeli conflict and dividing the Levant into sectarian mini-states.

'Arafat pointed out that Jordanian and Palestinian leaders are committed to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, but that certain Arab countries, as well as the United States, are trying to cancel this accord. However, 'Arafat said, I affirm that the tests which this agreement has faced have made it stronger and more durable.

'Arafat noted that Soviet officials still have reservations about the accord, for they feel it will lead to direct negotiations. He said: I believe these fears are unwarranted now that the Palestinians and the Arabs as a whole reaffirmed at the Casablanca summit that the problem must be solved through an international conference with the participation of all parties, including the Soviet Union.

## Yamani Says Oil Price Could Fall Below $15

*AU231255 Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Paris, Jan 23 (AfP) — The price of oil could fall below 15 dollars a barrel, posing serious problems for the world economy if a way to limit world oil production is not found, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said today.

Shaykh Yamani was quoted by the OPECNA NEWS AGENCY, monitored here, and operated by the Vienna-based Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEV). Saudi Arabia is the biggest OPEC producer.

Shaykh Yamani described as realistic a statement yesterday by Norwegian Oil Minister Kaare Kristiansen that Norway was willing to cut output if Britain and other non OPEC oil producers coordinated with OPEC in the same way to steady prices.

The Saudi Arabian minister said that such a move was needed to avoid "a catastrophic price collapse".

An agreement should include Mexico, the Soviet Union, Egypt, Malaysia, Oman and others, he said, adding that without agreement "there will be no limitation to the downward price spiral which may bring crude prices to less than 15 dollars per barrel, with adverse and dangerous consequences for the whole world economy."

Opecna quoted Shaykh Yamani as saying that an agreement was in the interests of oil producers, and would also avert predictable and dire consequences for the international monetary and trade system, and the health of the world economy.

He said that OPEC was prepared to "observe discipline", if a global agreement were reached and if this guaranteed OPEC a market share definitely above 16 million barrels a day".

## OECD, OPEC Reach Agreement on IFAD Funding

*AU232113 Paris AFP in English 2050 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Rome, Jan 23 (AFP) — Industrialized countries and leading oil exporters today reached agreement on re-financing the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), enabling it to continue assisting impoverished Third World farmers, diplomatic sources said here.

The Fund's Executive Council approved financing in the amount of 460 million dollars from 1985 to 1987, with industrialized members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) supplying 276 million dollars, or 60 per cent, and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) 184 million dollars, or 40 per cent.

Fund President Idriss al-Jazairy had hoped to obtain 500 million dollars, but Nigeria and the United Arab Emirates, citing falling oil revenues, cut their support in half.

Iraq, however, has agreed to contribute two million dollars, marking its initial participation in the eight-year-old fund.

An annex to the agreement reportedly allows fund participants until February 19 to decide to increase their contributions.

## KUWAIT

### Reports of Closure of Madrid Embassy Denied
*PA222114 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1627 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Madrid, 22 Jan (EFE) — The Kuwaiti Embassy informed EFE today that its government has no intention of recalling its ambassador or closing its embassy in Madrid. The Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry, in a telegram sent to its embassy today, "emphatically" denied press reports of the possible withdrawal of its ambassador in Madrid, in reprisal for Spain establishing relations with Israel.

A spokesman for that embassy told EFE that the telegram explains that the summoning of Muhamad Qasim as-Sabah, Kuwaiti ambassador to Madrid, "is merely for consultation," and is in no way a prelude to the closing of its embassy in Spain.

The Kuwaiti ambassador was recalled by his Foreign Ministry for in-depth discussions of the repercussions of the recent establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel.

### Oil Minister To Visit Soviet Union 5 February
*LD231021 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0825 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Jan (KUNA) — High-ranking official government sources have announced here today that the minister of oil and industry, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi will go to the Soviet Union on the 5th of next month to discuss oil cooperation between the two countries.

The sources informed KUNA that Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah will meet top officials in the Soviet Union with the aim of strengthening oil relations between the two countries.

They also said that during his visit, which will last a few days, the minister will meet with Soviet officials to discuss ways to develop bilateral relations between Kuwait and the Soviet Union, especially with regard to oil.

The sources also emphasized that this visit was planned 5 months ago with the aim of strengthening bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

### 'Responsible' Source on Current Oil Market Chaos
*LD241044 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait 24 Jan (KUNA) — Kuwaiti *AL-ANBA'* today quotes a responsible source at the Kuwaiti Petroleum Company as saying: "The current chaos in the international oil market is a very grave indicator that a price war has begun at all international financial and economic levels, whether in oil producing countries or in the non-producers."

In today's issue the newspaper said that the source, which it did not name, pointed out that some buyers have withdrawn from contracts made earlier with prices which were current in the spot market a week ago.

He pointed out that "all the OPEC countries are no longer committed to the official price, which is $28.00 per barrel; this was officially revealed at the latest OPEC ministers meeting." He stressed that OPEC basically is eager not to violate quotas and prices.

The source told *AL-ANBA'* that previous predictions indicated a slight increase in demand for OPEC oil in 1986 and 1987, but the non-OPEC producing countries sold their product at tempting prices. This flooded the market abnormally and escalated the OPEC position of insisting on not reducing its quota and not presenting any new concessions.

The source pointed out that "a cargo of Kuwaiti oil, if it is to be contracted for export now, and if it is already shipped to Europe, will take about 30 days to transport, which means delivering it to the consumer in spring. This means that winter, during which an increase in oil demand is felt, has already ended, and that the expected price war, against which OPEC was repeatedly warned, has started."

## PDRY

### Soviet Leadership Offers Urgent Aid
*GF241340 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1100 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception 7190 khz with unmonitorable reception, unheard on 1188 khz]

[Text] A responsible source at the YSP Political Bureau Central Committee has stated that the Soviet leadership has made a resolution to offer urgent aid to our country, which has suffered huge damage because of the coupist conspiracy plotted by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique. He said: The Soviet aid includes foodstuffs, medicines, tents, and medical equipment. It also includes the operation of the Friendship Hospital as part of cooperation with the friendly Soviet Union. For this purpose, a number of Soviet doctors and nurses would arrive from the Soviet Union to work in the hospital.

It is worth noting that our country has urged countries and organizations to offer various types of aid because of the damages and losses incurred by our people due to the abortive coupist attempt.

### Isma'il, 'Ali Nasir Invited to Moscow
*GF240958 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0925 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 24 Jan (WAKH) — Reliable political sources in Sanaa have said that PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who is at present in Abyan Governorate, has amassed 40,000 fighters and has held a series of meetings with military and political leaders during which he discussed several plans to regain the strategic positions controlled by his opponents in Aden and Lahij.

In remarks published in the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTIHAD*,sources say that Chairman 'Ali Nasir has issued directives to military and political leaders to expedite drawing up the details of plans to liquidate the rebel forces with the minimum losses possible and not to endanger the life of citizens in the country or inflict more damage on the capital and other parts of the country.

*AL-ITTIHAD* adds that fierce battles broke out on the evening of 23 January between forces supporting 'Ali Nasir and forces opposing him. Tanks were used in the fighting that took place behind the lines of the rebel forces controlling Lahij.

In an interview with *AL-ITTIHAD*, PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, both of whom are in Moscow at present, declared their support for the opponents of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and asserted that former chairman 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il is still alive and controls the situation in Aden.

Al-'Attas and Al-Dali said that both Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and former Chairman 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il have been invited to Moscow to discuss settling their differences. Al-'Attas and Al-Dali said: "'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il has accepted the invitation but no answer has yet been received from 'Ali Nasir."

### 'Readiness' To Accept Expressed

*JN231525 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
*1505 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] The Lebanese paper *AL-NAHAR* cites Arab sources as saying that the USSR is seeking to form a reconciliation committee to halt the civil war in the PDRY. The committee will be made up of four figures from the PDRY: Prime Minister Abu Bakr al-'Attas and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, who did not participate in the fighting in view of their presence in Moscow, and representatives of each of the two warring parties. *AL-NAHAR* also says that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the forces that oppose him have expressed readiness to accept the USSR's invitation to visit Moscow and hold negotiations.

## 'Ali Nasir Reportedly Ordered Politburo Attack

*LD240852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait 24 Jan (KUNA) — Kuwaiti *Al-WATAN* reported that PDRY prime minister Haydar al-'Attas and Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, who are currently in Moscow, said that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad "had sent his personal guards to physically liquidate the members of the Politburo who were present in the conference hall. But the members of the Politburo were able to foil this conspiracy and most of the comrades were saved."

According to the newspaper, Mr al-'Attas expressed his resentment over the method used by President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Dr al-Dali also said that President Nasir "had deviated from democracy, and the internal events confirm this."

Al-'Attas pointed out that President Nasir Muhammad "according to our information, has been in Sanaa for 2 days, but we are not in contact with him, as there is no possibility now for any dialogue with him in spite of our previous efforts to contact him when he was in Addis Ababa. We received no reply."

## UAE Daily Reports PDRY Opposition Controls Aden

*GF231913 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic*
*22 Jan 86 pp 1, 9*

[Excerpt] Moscow — Reliable sources here have affirmed that Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, expects, within the next few hours, the arrival of a delegation from Aden to hold negotiations with the Soviet leadership to end the split and fighting among the ranks of the members of the YSP Central Committee and the Political Bureau.

The sources affirmed that 'Ali 'Antar and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il have tightened their control over Aden and that meetings are currently being held between party officials in the governorates and "the collective leadership" in Aden on the issue of observing the non-violation of the instructions issued by the collective leadership, which has taken control of the capital and the radio and television station building.

The sources pointed out that in case of the arrival of the delegation in Moscow, which would represent the collective leadership and the resolution of matters, Abu Bakr al-'Attas would remain as the head of the government, followed by Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al Dali, until the formation of a new government. Even though 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali is one of the supporters of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, he lives in the same building in Moscow as the prime minister who supports 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il. Together they are holding talks with the Soviets, with the participation of DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah.

## 40,000 Troops Reportedly Massed To Attack Rebels

*NC241019 Paris AFP in English 0952 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Manama, Jan 24 (AFP) — Some 40,000 armed supporters of President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have massed in the Governorate of Abyan, 130 kms (80 miles) from Aden and are preparing a counter attack against rebel forces, the Abu Dhabi daily *AL-ITTIHAD* reported today.

Citing reliable sources in the North Yemen capital Sanaa, the daily said President 'Ali Nasir was personally supervising preparations for the attack, assisted by military commanders and political figures who have remained loyal to him. The daily said that the offensive would be on Aden itself, which is now virtually controlled by the rebels, and on Lahij, 30 kms (20 miles) north of the capital. Lahij is the stronghold of supporters of former President 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, a leading figure in last week's coup attempt which sparked the fighting. Some 10,000 people are reported to have died in fighting between the country's rival Marxist factions.

In London, a Defence Ministry spokesman said the royal yacht Britannia had ended its operation to rescue foreign nationals from South Yemen and was sailing for New Zealand, where the

Queen is expecting it. The vessel rescued more than 1,000 people in all, including 450 yesterday.

## French Envoy Says Around 10,000 Killed in Fighting

*AU231749 Paris AFP in English 1742 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Aboard the French Navy destroyer, *De Grasse*, Jan 23 (AFP) — Around 10,000 people have been killed in 10 days of fierce fighting between rival Marxist factions in Aden, French Ambassador to South Yemen Pierre Audebert said today while being evacuated to Djibouti. The dead include at least two Soviet nationals, whose bodies arrived in the East African port of Djibouti, just across the Red Sea from Aden, early this week.

"Last night, soon after our departure, as we prepared to evacuate Aden, fighting was still raging but we were able to take advantage of a lull to head for Little Aden, northeast of the capital, where the boarding was taking place," Mr. Audebert said aboard the *De Grasse*, a few dozen nautical miles off Aden. He said the South Yemeni capital had been turned into a ghost town, with bodies piled up by the dozen amid the wreckage of tanks. He estimated that 100 to 200 tanks had been knocked out in merciless battles right in the city's center.

Mr. Audebert said that last night and early today, more than 1,250 foreigners were evacuated in the joint French, Soviet and British sea operation. More than 4,500 refugees of various nationalities, including some 3,500 Soviets, have already arrived in the east African port of Djibouti, just across the Red Sea from Aden, since last Friday, Western diplomatic sources said. The French envoy said there were no British, French or Italian nationals left in Aden.

### Further From French Envoy

*JN240704 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
*0600 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Ambassador Audebert adds that what has been going on is not a coup and has not yet turned into a civil war. It is a tribal sedition, which is still going on in the city. The language used is that of heavy weapons, air force, tanks, armored cars, field artillery, mortars, and missiles. Warring sides are not satisfied with arresting or capturing their adversaries. The method followed is bodily liquidation, as he put it. There is great confusion among the fighters because they wear the same uniform. Therefore, they resort to crying out and exchanging provocative remarks and verbal insults to distinguish between their allies and enemies.

The ambassador thinks that the spark which kindled the sedition took place on 13 January at a tumultuous meeting of the YSP Political Bureau. He does not rule out the possibility that the dispute has political roots, but he tends to ascribe it to a 3-year tribal and family feud. He says that Aden is now in the hands of the coupists, with the exception of two quarters — Al-Tawwahi and Abyan — east of the port. He puts the number of foreigners who have left over the past 2 days at 1,300, adding that the remaining foreigners in town are Soviets.

The ambassador is of the opinion that battles may continue for a few days, especially since the fighting is frequently carried out in a hand-to-hand manner, particularly in residential areas and at the entrances to hotels and embassies. What is more outrageous is the lack of water, electricity, food, and medicine. People drink from ponds and water tanks that are polluted with human corpses. No doctors are available because most of them are foreigners who have left the country.

## Paris Reports Evacuation From Aden Embassy

*LD230935 Paris International Service in French*
*0800 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] South Yemen — The remaining French people at the French Embassy in Aden left the Yemeni capital yesterday evening on board the French cargo-ship *Ile de la Reunion* bound for Djibouti.

The French ship *Normandia* was able to pick up about 50 people, including 10 French, at Balhaf, several hundred kilometers from Aden. The ship is moreover renewing the operation at Ash Shihr while a British boat, *The Diamond Princess*, is going to operate at Mukalla.

## Airport Opened to International Daytime Traffic

*GF231202 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1130 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz]

[Text] Today, Comrade Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, inspected Aden International Airport which was opened to international air traffic during the daytime. He viewed the steps which are being made to prepare the airport to receive planes at night. Comrade Salih Munassar al-Siyayli also inspected the telephone directorate and viewed the telephone services in the directorate's various departments.

He was accompanied by Comrade Muhammad Ahmad Salman, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy transport minister.

### Sanaa Sources Believe Airport Closed

*JN240827 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*
*0800 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] The PDRY opposition forces' radio, which transmits on the official Aden radio transmitters, says that Aden airport has been opened to air traffic. However, Sanaa sources believe that the airport is still closed.

Diplomats in Djibouti say that the opposition forces yesterday used all their resources to wage a decisive battle against the progovernment forces and that the two sides are using all they have, including heavy weapons. The sources added that ammunition is running out on both sides and that they will eventually resort to negotiations provided there is no outside intervention. The sources also said that the two sides received fresh local weapons, ammunition, and reinforcements, which endager the possibility of a peaceful settlement.

## Aden on 'Too Late' Confessions of Hadi Ahmad Nasir

*GF231518 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1245 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Station commentary — monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception, 1188 khz with poor reception]

[Text] The confession of Hadi Ahmad Nasir, one of the participants of the bloody coup attempt planned and led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the morning of 13 January, describes the gravity of the conspiracy designed to liquidate a majority of the Political Bureau members and party and state cadres, abolish the revolutionary experience of the PDRY, and establish an autocratic and dictatorial leadership and regime for 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his terrorist gang to replace the party leadership and its collective command.

This confession unveiled the truth of the conspiratorial gang and the bloody and criminal plot it prepared long ago. The lies of the conspiracy carried out by 'Ali Nasir on the morning of 13 January extended to the ranks of the party and masses by way of a fabricated statement that four members of the Political Bureau and others had been executed and that they had tried to assassinate him and carry out a coup to take control of individual rule. This is a method used by the conspirators, foremost being 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Hadi Ahmad Nasir confessed that he was a member of the conspirators who were thirsty for evil and destruction seeking to destroy the security and stability of the people. They found themselves involved in executing a criminal conspiracy against the party and people, the aims of which were revealed after it was too late.

I wonder how they discovered the atrocity of their criminal deeds. Why now, after assassinating a group of the elite of the leading and honorable cadres of the party, brought up and cared for by the party for many years, and after they caused the death or wounding of thousands of our people's children — including soldiers and qualified cadres of military and security institutions who devoted themselves to the defendse of their leading party, the achievements of the toiling masses, the honor and sovereignty of our Yemeni homeland, and our revolutionary experience, of which the Arab revolutionaries and all of the international revolutionary powers are proud (?because it resists) the fierce imperialist-Zionist assault which the people of our Arab nation are facing?

He confessed to membership in the conspiracy gang and to the bloodshed and the existance of weapons since May 1985 when they surveyed and divided the capital into fighting areas. In light of that, they organized a number of misled people, mercenaries, and the spiteful into battle units and groups, each group under the command of a certain individual. These forces were supplied with RPG's, incendiary bombs, machineguns and arms used for the first time imported by Sarhan 'Alawi al-Husayn from overseas. The task of these groups was to control the capital after the physical liquidation of a majority of the Political Bureau and YSP Central Committee members. The conspiratorial design was participated in by Ahmad Musa'id Husayn, minister of state security; Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, interior minister; and 'Abdallah 'Ali 'Ilaywah [chief of staff]who would command the military units of the Ministries of Defense, Interior, and State Security and who would give military instructions from the operations chambers and establish complete control over the entire country.

Despite the accuracy and secrecy of the bloody criminal plot; despite the fact that commanders of the main corps were recalled and that some of them were quickly (?misled); despite the fact that huge quantities of weapons were stockpiled in the capital's suburbs and hundreds of misled people from the villages were supplied with weapons of terrorism and destruction and deployed throughout populated residential quarters; despite the farce of the 13 January coup, which they attributed to a number of Political Bureau members; and despite the fact that some Political Bureau members were taken unaware by fire directed at them during their regular meeting in the meetings' hall of the YSP Central Committee Secretariat in an attempt to physically liquidate them, the Political Bureau was confident that the party and its strong arm, the Armed Forces and the masses, would foil this ugly plot by the leader of the sanguine gang, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and would be able to crush it and eliminate its effects.

Thus the leaders of our YSP moved, after being shocked by an event they did not expect during a party meeting, which is holy and sacred and responsible for the party, the people, and the revolution's experience. To contain the situation, and assisted by the party leaders and cadres in the military, civil institutions, and massive organizations, they moved to put an end to the plot designed to eliminate our people's revolutionary achievements, to put the country in front of an unknown fate, and to thus foil the plans of the symbols of the plot who still believe they can continue their ugly plot until the end.

Hadi Ahmad Nasir confessed that they were involved in the plot, that the country was led to a genuine disaster and an unprecedented tragedy, and that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad bears full responsibility for the devastation that has befallen the coun-try. However, his confession came too late. Our people cannot forget the costly devastation that has befallen them and our party can never forget its wounds and the loss of scores of nationalist cadres which will be difficult to replace for many years to come.

Could the sanguine gang which plotted and shed the blood of our people's elite not have resorted to party and constitutional legitimacy? Could it not have behaved in a way consistent with national responsibility based on the internal system, party traditions, and constitutional legitimacy?

We ask: What did 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the plotters lack? Was it more authority or the striking at and the elimination of this experience? This question was responded to by the outcome of abortive conspiracy. The next days will also give further reply to this question.

Had the plotting gang given full loyalty to the party and its collective leadership and had it served the people's interests, it would have saved the party and the country this devastation.

However, it did not want this. Rather it followed its lust for authority under 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's autocracy. It intended to abolish the contents of the party and the legitimate institutions. The gang forgot that the YSP, which has laid firm foundations for the revolutionary legitimacy and collective leadership, has never allowed, nor will it allow, autocracy to dominate or the voice of the individual to rise above that of the party and masses. The party will continue to shout and no sound will rise above that of the party and its collective leadership; no authority will rise above that of our revolutionary people.

## Districts Rally Support for 'Collective Leadership'

### Al-Sa'id District

*GF231317 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1230 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz, poor reception on 1188 khz, and unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] A mass speech rally was held in the Al-Sa'id District in Shabwah Governorate this morning. Crowds from the district's masses participated in the rally during the speech given by comrade second secretary of the YSP Organization Committee in the Al-Sa'id District [no name given] condemning the abortive coup attempt which has cost our YSP and Yemeni people many disasters and catastrophes in implementation of the autocratic propensity of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his plotting gang. He called on the masses to be more vigilant and to further rally around the people's vanguard, the YSP, to defend its accomplishments and [words indistinct].

A speech on behalf of the massive organizations in the Al-Sa'id District was also given. The speech affirmed full loyalty to the party and its collective leadership.

### Yafi' District

*GF231757 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1630 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Monitored with good reception on 1188 khz, fair reception on 11770 khz, and very poor reception on 7190 khz]

[Excerpt] The masses of the Tafi' District went out from all areas and residential quarters for major demonstrations and marches this morning. The marches and demonstrations condemned the treacherous plot led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad designed to physically liquidate members of the Political Bureau, party cadres, and military leaders. The demonstrators supported the measures taken by the Political Bureau toward the abortive coup attempt. The masses expressed full readiness to defend the party and its collective leadership and to make more sacrifices to preserve and defend the revolutionary experience in our country.

Amid the masses' chants, which condemned the abortive coup attempt of plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, District Commissioner Comrade Yusuf 'Abdallah delivered a speech on behalf of the party organization in the district. He condemned and denounced the coup attempt. He affirmed that the party, the massive organizations, and the military institutions in the district have offered, and will continue to offer, all they can for the victory of the party and its progressive achievements. The speech explained the nature and goals of the coup attempt by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang. He thanked the district's masses for their courageous and revolutionary stand to foil the abortive coup attempt.

It should be noted that the Al-Hadd and [name indistinct] centers have witnessed similar demonstrations and rallies.

## Trade Unions Federation Denounces Coup Attempt

*GF231314 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1130 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair/poor reception]

[Excerpt] The Republic's Trade Unions Federation condemned the aborted coup attempt carried out by 'Ali Nasir Muhammd and his adventurous gang, which aimed at autocracy far from the party's collective leadership and party legitimacy. This came in an appeal issued by the General Secretariat of the Trade Unions Federation addressed by Comrade Sultan al-Dawsh, member of the YSP Central Committee and secretary general of the federation, to all the workers and toilers in the country.

### Issues Appeal

*GF231506 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1406 GMT 23 Jan 86*
[Appeal by the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Republic's Trade Unions Federation -- read by announcer; monitored on 11770 khz and 1188 khz with fair reception]

[Text] The Secretariat of the Central Committee issued an appeal following the painful events our country witnessed as result of the aborted coup attempt carried out by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang in order to establish autocratic rule far from the party's collective leadership and party legitimacy.

O laborers and workers of the country, the Secretariat of the Central Committee, which has always believed in the collective leadership of the party and its organizational and political unity, reaffirms its principled and stable stances in favor of the YSP and its collective leadership, represented in the YSP Central Committee and its Political Bureau — the collective mind of the YSP, the leader and guide to the struggles of the workers and toilers. The Secretariat General of the Central Committee condemns this aborted coup attempt and calls on the masses of the workers and toilers to defend the collective leadership of the party and to work with high-mindedness to eliminate the effects of this attempt in order to restore matters to their normal state through active contribution to restore water, electricity, and communications to the masses of the people that suffered as aresult of these events.

The Trade Unions Federation reaffirms its condemnation of this attempt, which tried to destroy the party and the achievements of our masses throughout the past years. Foremost of these achievements is the YSP, the conscience, mind, and honor of the Yemeni people. It lauds the prominent role played by the military institutions, represented by the Armed Forces, popular police, state security, and popular militia, which proved to be a power in the hand of the YSP to defend the achievements of our Yemeni people. O masses of laborers and toilers, the role created by the aborted coup attempt, O masses of our Yemeni people, the destruction created by the aborted coup attempt, requires exerting all capabilities and doubling efforts to restore matters to their normal state and to restore safety and stability to our Yemeni people. Thus, you are urged to cooperate with all honorable people to heal the wounds of our people through your active participation to restore life to the service, supply, and health establishments and ease the pains that befell our people.

Long live the YSP, the leader and guide of our Yemeni people's struggle. Long live the Yemeni working class and the trade unions movement, a major supporter of the YSP.

## Aden University Organization Supports YSP

*GF240830 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0640 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Message From "Aden University" to the "Comrade Members of the YSP Political Bureau Collective Leadership" — read by announcer; monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception, and on 1188 khz and 7190 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] In the name of all YSP strugglers at all Aden University faculties. We express our full support for the courageous and sound steps you have taken to foil the abortive bloody coup attempt planned by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his treacherous gang to replace the collective leadership with autocracy and rule by family and tribe and to strike at the party and constitutional legitimacy.

The party cadres and strugglers at Aden University believe that this abortive coup attempt was a culmination of previous practices by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad which contradicted party legitimacy and collective leadership by bypassing the party's documents and charter and the resolutions of its regular congresses. This was an outright violation of our party's noble ideals which were strengthened during the long struggle march of our party and revolution. This attempt exposed the opportunism and tribal practices, which are bourgeois and individualistic in nature, to physically liquidate some honorable elements in the party who have been leading the party for a long time. This plotting against the party culminated in false media reports in which flamboyant words and slogans, which are opportunist in their content and essence, were used. It also culminated in diverting the mass media — radio, press, and television — from its main role and employing it to idolize his character and contradicting the YSP's firm policy.

These disgraceful practices have struck at the national economy, resulted in parasitism in the public and cooperative sector, and opened the internal market for allurements of capitalist consumer goods and which spoil the strugglers' spirit and conflict with our economic and political policy. This has all been accompanied by the spread of social ills — bribery, favoritism, mediation at the government's various organs, and the misappropriation of public property, and at the same time blocking the duties of security, unionist, and accountancy organs and hampering their role in protecting public properties from misappropriation and misuse.

Through our followup of imperialist media organs and the role they have played in what is going on in the PDRY during these hard days, we notice that these organs do not hide their true feelings of support for plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad out of their belief that he is the practical man who has developed the PDRY's relations with the capitalist market. On the other hand, these organs do not hide their animosity toward the collective leadership represented in the YSP Political Bureau by describing it as the hardline Marxist side. All this is not strange to the strugglers of our party in as much as it clearly shows the involvement of plotter 'Ali Nasir with imperialists and reactionaries in implementing their plots to attempt to physically liquidate the historical leadership of the YSP represented in the Political Bureau. These malicious powers have long dreamed about fulfilling this goal through their long plotting throughout history. However, the failure of this criminal attempt gives a new lesson to these malicious powers that the YSP and its collective leadership are an unattainable rock against which all internal and external plots — regardless of their size and accuracy — will break, thanks to the vigilance of security organs and the heroic Armed Forces and the people's support for the leading party — the YSP.

Comrades, be confident that we at Aden University will continue to be beacons on the road to progress which we have chosen and which has been laid firm in the documents of our party's programs for the sake of fulfilling the revolution's democratic and national duties for socialist horizons. We will protect these achievements with all our lives; we will continue to work with our people to heal the wounds and contain the tragic effects and the fascist bloody massacres committed by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang; we will continue to implement the Political Bureau's resolutions to normalize life. Let the banner of scientific socialism remain high. All glory to the YSP. May the treacherous plotters and adventurers meet death and perish.

[Signed] The YSP organization, Aden University.

## Popular Organizations Express Support for YSP

*GF231816 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1630 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Monitored with good reception on 1188 khz, fair reception on 11770 khz, and very poor reception on 7190 khz]

[Excerpts] The popular organizations, party and government committees, trade and creative organizations, production and cultural locations, and establishments in our country continue to condemn and denounce the aborted coup attempt by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang and the pains and tragedies caused by it to the party and the masses of the people. They express support for all of the measures of our party adopted by the collective leadership of the Political Bureau to overcome the consequences of this vile attempt.

The Yemeni Socialist Union Central Committee, on behalf of thousands of the youths of the union, in a cable addressed to the comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau, expressed support for the measures adopted by the Political Bureau "collective leadership" to resist the tragic effects resulting from the aborted coup attempt, designed to physically liquidate the most honorable strugglers of our YSP and its historic leadership planned by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang to satisfy his autocratic inclinations.

The YSP Political Bureau also received similar cables from popular organizations in the revolutionary Aden and the union committee and the unit of trade and projects in Aden port.

The struggling groups in the General Water Committee condemned the criminal acts perpetrated by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang against the children of our people in the capital. The cable sent to the comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau stated that hatred drove the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang to the point of blowing-up the main water installations supplying Beyter, Al-Mu'alla, Al-Suwahi, and Khor Mattar, including the reservoirs, pumping stations, water mains, and pumping lines which supply the reservoirs of the villages overlooking Aden, to exterminate the elderly, women, and children by thirst.

The struggling groups expressed support for the measures of the Political Bureau to face the painful situation as a result of this aborted coup attempt, affirming its intention to exert efforts to repair damages and restore water to various cities of the capital as soon as possible, as well as to make efforts to ensure water to the consumers in the damaged residential quarters by all possible means.

## Political Bureau Salutes Popular Organizations

*GF232053 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1920 GMT 23 Jan 86*

["Salute message" by the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau to the YSP organizations in the Republic's governorates, in the Armed Forces, in the state security, in the popular army, in the popular militia, and in the popular organizations — read by announcer; monitored on 1188 khz with good reception and on 7190 khz with very poor reception]

[Text] The YSP Central Committee Political Bureau, which was able to contain the bloody coupist conspiracy arranged by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the morning of Monday, 13 January 1986, is today — and has been since its statement issued on Wednesday, 15 January — in complete control of the situation in the country and affirms the restoration of security, stability, and normal life to the country. This victory against the bloody conspirators who belong to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's clique, could not have been achieved without the revolutionary alertness of our party members in the civil and military establishments and without the rallying of the people's masses around the party's collective leadership. It was also achieved thanks to the great sacrifices and the grave losses made by the strugglers, the party, and the people's masses in a strong struggle alliance, in defense of the revolutionary experience and in defense of the noble principles and goals, for the achievement of which we are all struggling, to achieve progress and prosperity for all the masses of our people.

On behalf of the YSP Central Committee, the Political Bureau addresses the party's shield, the soldiers of the military establishments. To the party bases and to its leadership cadres; to the leaderships of the popular organizations; to the establishments of the state's public and cooperative sectors; to all who stand at the borders carrying arms to protect the homeland's sovereignty from any foreign presumptuousness; to the sons of our people who remained steadfast, made sacrifices, and who endured the difficult circumstances resulting from the power and water cuts and the lack of food supply and who became homeless; to the mothers, wives and sons of the brave martyrs, who sacrificed their souls in this battle imposed upon our party and people as a result of the mean conspiracy; to all those people we convey appreciation and gratitude for rallying around the collective leadership of the party — which is represented by the Political Bureau and Central Committee — and for their denunciation, or rather confrontation, of the coupist attempt perpetrated by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Such an attempt contradicts the simplest bases of human behavior, respect for ideals, and noble values. We hail their audacious feelings demonstrated in their mass struggle to foil the deceptive and treasonous plot to which our revolutionary experience was subjected, such an experience that is made by the people under the leadership of their Yemeni Socialist Party. The Political Bureau values the sacrifices, the heroism, and the masses' rallying around their leading party. The Political Bureau glorifies the masses and urges them, men and women, to rise and rebuild what was destroyed by the gang of conspiracy and treason.

Throughout every crisis and every revolutionary difficulty confronted by our revolution and people, you were triumphant in favor of the collective leadership — the revolutionary pioneer of the people — because you have always said no to monopoly, no to autocracy, no to killing, destruction, and sabotage. You said yes to the collective leadership, yes to the pioneer party, the YSP, yes to the party and the constitutional legitimacy, yes to documents and law, yes to legitimate institutions and yes to security and stability. Our people were victorious in their battles against their enemies in the country and abroad. They proved that they are determined more than ever to defend their revolutionary experience and more ready to defend their national sovereignty and the path of their social progress by counting the self-capabilities and the support of their friends in the international revolutionary movement, the foremost being the Soviet Union. Let us proceed forward along the course of the 14 October Revolution, the road of the YSP, the road of completion of the duties of the democratic national revolution to attain a better future for you and for generations to come.

## Gulf Press Comment on Events in PDRY

*GF231904 Manama WAKH in English 1510 GMT*
*23 Jan 86*

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Manama, 23 Jan (WAKH) — The Bahraini Arabic daily *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* said that the current incidents in South Yemen affirm that the Arab mind needs more understanding of democracy. In its editorial today, the paper said conflicts and differences are natural things, and democratic dialogue is the only way to snuff out these differences.

Concluding its commentary, the paper stressed that the current situation in the Arab world requires more wisdom to solve the problems in the service of Arab causes.

Two United Arab Emirates newspapers continued to editorialize today on the dangerous situation in Democratic Yemen threatening the national achievements of that Arab country.

*AL-ITTIHAD* pointed out "the continuation of the battles mean more suffering, concern and fear for the Yemeni people...[elipses as received] more drainage of the human and economic potentials and loss of manpower without any justification." The newspaper asked "is it logical to sacrifice the security of the Yemeni people...[elipses as received] for the sake of the few in an attempt to control power?"

*AL-WAHDAH* questioned the Arab League's inability to resolve the crisis. It wondered why the Arab League was "always far away from the hot events that happen in the Arab world."

Qatar's daily *AL-ARAB* and *AL-'URUBAH* weekly magazine expressed the hope that fighting in Democratic Yemen would come to an end and warned against the dangers posed by the continuation of such a situation to the whole Arab nation. The paper said the uncertain and conflicting reports on the situation in Democratic Yemen indicate that the situation was still out of control of both feuding parties. The paper also expressed the belief that a conspiracy was being hatched against the Democratic Yemen saying that the current situation means that the problem might have spread outside the circle of party conflict. The paper added that if Democratic Yemen was the last Arab country to fall prey to conspiracies concocted against the Arab nation, it is hoped that this country would come out of this serious conflict strong enough to end the civil strife and dress its wounds.

Meanwhile *AL-'URUBAH* said the only beneficiary from the Democratic Yemen tragedy were the anti-Arab forces and that the conflict opened a new wound in the body of the nation that would deplete the resources of Democratic Yemen and negatively affect the steadfastness of the Arab nation.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Few Results Expected From Peres UK Talks

*LD231059 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic*
*2000 GMT 22 Jan 86*

["News and Comment" by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] The prime minister of the Israeli enemy today in London began talks with the British officials. The latest developments in the search for a formula for solving the Arab-Israeli conflict were discussed, taking into consideration the Israeli insistence on excluding the PLO from discussing the subject.

The Israeli view, as is well known, is that the formula of searching for a solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict should be compatible with what Israel wants, which is separating the man and the land, i.e. the negotiations whould be about finding a formula for the presence of the Palestinian person on Israeli land. This is one of the principal elements in the Israeli enemy's position on future discussions of the permanent solution for the problem of the Palestinian people. The means might vary, but this is the substance. There are also Israeli principles which should be taken into consideration. These include that it is impossible to change the fait accompli of the settlements which have been constructed by the hundreds in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and then there is the condition, which the Israelis consider a framework for all their hardline demands: the exclusion of the PLO from any talks.

Because of all this, there seems to be no possibility of reaching a formula which could be a joint basis for a serious and effective discussion. This is especially true as the meeting of the enemy's prime minister with the British officials comes amid circumstances whose dimensions the Israeli enemy is trying to consecrate, or use to consolidate his positions. At the forefront of these circumstances is the European withdrawal from serious participation in the search for a formula for the just and permanent solution according to the 1980 Venice Declaration, according to which the EEC countries committed themselves to supporting the rights of the Palestinian people and to help them to attain these rights by giving their legitimate representative, the PLO, the chance to participate in finding the acceptable formula.

It seems that the European withdrawal was due to a number of factors. At the forefront of these factors was to give a chance to solutions presented by some who are from outside the region of conflict. However under close scrutiny these solutions were found to force the Arabs to deal with the Israeli option and nothing else. Therefore, the Palestinian refusal to deal with these solutions were justified.

Based on these facts, it seems that the talks of the enemy's prime minister will not result in anything new, because the enemy does not want to find a just and permanent solution. His stance is supported by the absence of effective pressures against him. Up to now these pressures have been amicable pressures, which at the most do not exceed striking a balance between the interests of those who exert them with those of the Arab world and the feelings of real sympathy with what Israel wants.

## YAR

### 'Arafat, Khalaf Arrive in Sanaa 23 Jan

*GF240528 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0430 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and Brother Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of Fatah Central Committee, arrived in Sanaa yesterday on a visit to our country.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Brother Yasir 'Arafat said that he would brief Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and brother officials on the meeting of the Jerusalem Committee which stemmed from the Islamic conference held in Jerusalem recently which discussed Zionist aggressions and violations of holy places in occupied Palestine.

Brother 'Arafat described the meeting as positive and that it achieved important results on the Arab, Islamic, and international levels in order to confront the challenges facing our Arab and Islamic nations. In conclusion, he said that during the visit he would acquaint himself with the developments in the southern part of the homeland.

He was received at the airport by a number of officials; Jamal 'Arafat, PLO representative in Sanaa; and a number of Palestinian revolution cadres.

### Djibouti President Arrives, Discusses PDRY

*GF231333 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] His Excellency Hassan Gouled Apidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti arrived at Sanaa International Airport this afternoon on a short visit. He was received by Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress; Brother Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning; and Lieutenant Colonel Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs and member of the Standing Committee.

Upon his arrival, His Excellency Hassan Gouled accompanied by the brother president, and secretary general of the General People's Congress arrived at the VIP lounge at the airport where they held discussions during which they exchanged views on the situation in the region in general and in the southern part of the homeland in particular. They also discussed relations between the two fraternal countries. Representing the Yemeni side, the session of discussions were attended by Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning; and Lieutenant Colonel Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs, and member of the Standing Committee. Representing Djibouti at the discussions were Moumin Farah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; and Aden Shaykh Hassan, Djibouti ambassador to the kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, His Excellency President Hassan Gouled said: The purpose of my visit is to meet Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and to exchange views with his excellency on the current situation in the region. We have exchanged views with his excellency on the current development in the southern part in particular. In this regard we have agreed to make efforts to contain the issue, to seek a peaceful solution for it, and to confirm the legitimacy in the southern part. Actually, what is happening in the southern part is of great concern to us. Grasping this occasion, I would like to express my profound thanks to my brother and my friend His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih for giving me the opportunity to visit my second homeland, the fraternal YAR. I would like to thank, the president of the YAR, its government, and its people for this visit. I thanked his excellency for this generous gesture.

In statement to the Dijbouti television and radio correspondent, Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, said: I am very happy to meet my brother President Hassan Gouled, president of the Republic of Dijbouti.

During this meeting we discussed developments in the Yemeni arena in general, and the current situation in the southern part of the homeland in particular. We have identical views on the issues discussed. We have agreed to make joint efforts to contain this crisis, and to coordinate and seek efforts together with the brothers and friends to contain this problem and to solve it through peaceful and democratic means.

We also discussed the YAR and Dijbouti support for the legitimacy in the southern part of the homeland, in addition to the bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries.

His Excellency Hassan Gouled, president of the Republic of Dijbouti, left Sanaa International Airport this afternoon for his country. He was seen off by Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress; Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ of planning; and Brother Lieutenant Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs, and member of the Standing Committee.

### Jordanian Official Arrives With Message

*GF231800 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother 'Adnan Sa'id Abu 'Awdah, minister of the Jordanian Royal Court, arrived in Sanaa this afternoon for a visit of several days to our country.

In statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Brother 'Abu 'Awdah said that he is carrying a message from His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, to his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, dealing with bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

He was received by Brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for the unity affairs, and a representative of the Presidency's protocol.

### Paper Praises President's Appeal to PDRY Bretheren

*GF231844 Sanoa Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1700 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] In its editorial, the weekly edition of the newspaper *26 SEPTEMBER* issued today dealt with the course of events in the southern part of the homeland. The paper praised the fraternal appeal made by the brother president to the brethren in the southern part. The president called upon the brethren to make positive national dialogue the effective means to prevent bloodshed and destruction resulting from fighting.

The paper stated that the brethren's appreciation for the logic of the national and pan-Arab feelings and the concern for restoring normal life will be the decisive factor which will prevent destruction, bloodshed, and the waste of capabilities. The paper affirmed that rising to the level of responsibility and positive contribution to silence the artillery and tanks, is the best means to pass the difficult test.

The paper concluded its editorial saying: The president's appeal to the brethren for them to resort to logic was made out of concern for the interests of our people in the southern part of the homeland. Circumstances are different this time and a total response to all the contents of the appeal guarantees the elimination of the crisis which disturbed the course of life in our southern part during recent days.

## President Mubarak Addresses Rally in Asyut

*NC232248 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Asyut, 23 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has declared that Egypt will neither surrender Arab rights nor neglect its obligations as the largest Arab state. It will never bow, but will always remain a leader and a vanguard.

At a public rally in the town of Asyut in Upper Egypt today, President Mubarak described Egypt's policy as clear, frank, and declared. He expressed his regret at the divisions within the Arab nation, the differences among the Arab states, and the bloody feuds among the Arab people. As an illustration, he referred to the bloodshed and sabotage taking place in the Arab lands of Lebanon and South Yemen, the Iraq-Iran war, and the actions taken by the Arab states against each other.

President Mubarak warned that occupied Arab land in the Golan and the Palestinian people's rights are the targets of a dangerous policy of faits accomplis while the Arabs are preoccupied and have forgotten their nation's most crucial causes.

President Mubarak discussed Egyptian-Jordanian relations and the two countries' efforts to get the Palestinian issue moving again. He expressed hope that King Husayn and the PLO will reach an agreement that will open the way to positive action conducive to a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution.

In the field of foreign policy, President Mubarak touched on Egypt's ties with the two superpowers and its activities within the Nonaligned Movement and in Africa.

As for domestic policy, he stressed that the decision-making process in Egypt is marked by a cool and careful study of all aspects of a situation, and indicated that any decision made must be in the Egyptian people's interest.

He also emphasized that Egyptian democracy will grow stronger and will become able to correct, call to account, and check any attempts to subvert it.

## Turkish Paper Carries Interview With Mubarak

*NC230730 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 16 Jan 86 p 1,8*

[Interview with President Husni Mubarak in Cairo by *CUMHURIYET* correspondent Cengiz Candar — date not given]

[Text] [Candar] I would like to begin by asking how you view Turkish-Egyptian relations. Do you see them as relations between an Arab country and a European country, as relations between two regional powers, or as cooperation between two Mediterranean countries?

[Mubarak] I view these relations from various angles: as relations with a European country, a regional country, a Mediterranean country, and an Islamic country. I cannot view them from only one angle.

[Candar] Would you care to emphasize one of these angles?

[Mubarak] I would like to stress the fact that our traditional relations with Turkey date back quite far and constitute the basis for the cooperation and solidarity existing between our two countries. We can never overlook this fact. If there had not been this dimension to our relations, then I would have viewed them through only one angle. It is these old and traditional ties that allow me to view our relations from various angles.

[Candar] Since when?

[Mubarak] Since the 15th century.

[Candar] During your visit to Turkey last May, you focused the attention of your talks with President Evren on achieving joint Turkish-Egyptian support for the Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative as set forth in the 11 February 1985 Amman agreement between Jordan and the PLO. Judging by events that have taken place since then, the 11 February agreement and the Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative are no longer viable.

[Mubarak] Do you consider the 11 February agreement to be dead? Are you saying that it has been dropped?

[Candar] Even if it is not dead, it is only mentioned half-heartedly. What will be the primary focus of your talks with the president of the Turkish Republic this week?

[Mubarak] We are again going to tackle the 11 February agreement and the efforts being made to achieve peace, using the Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative as a starting point. We will discuss any new element that will help us to make progress. In other words, this matter has not been brushed aside, and the 11 February agreement has not been dropped. It constitutes the basis for all our efforts.

[Candar] Do you mean to say that you are still concentrating on the 11 February agreement and on efforts to secure Turkish-Egyptian support for the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative?

[Mubarak] Yes, this is very important.

[Candar] Sir, do you mean to say that there has been no diminution in peace efforts?

[Mubarak] You can't call it diminution. We have encountered certain situations which can crop up anywhere. However, we must work hard to surmount these difficulties if an international conference is to be held with the participation of a Palestinian delegation.

[Candar] Mr President, don't you think that Jordan's rapprochement with Syria, which is known to hate this agreement, will undermine the chances for the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative to succeed?

[Mubarak] I can say this much: Contacts between Jordan and Syria will not affect the 11 February agreement. We consider this agreement to be very important. Contacts between Jordan and Syria are confined to the relations between them. There are certain problems which are pending, but efforts are being made to remove them. We totally support all contacts which seek to resolve issues among Arab countries.

[Candar] Do you view this rapprochement as a new axis in the Arab world?

[Mubarak] It is not a new axis. It is normal for all Arab countries to maintain good relations among themselves. We were divided because of our different views on the Middle East issue. Contacts between Jordan and Syria should not be interpreted as the beginning of a new axis. If you look at it that way, then you would have to call relations between Jordan and Egypt or between Iraq and Egypt an axis as well. I can tell you that we are in touch with most Arab countries.

[Candar] If that is the case, then you are not saying, even by implication, that there is an axis between Jordan and Iraq. This is not an axis, is it?

[Mubarak] Good relations exist between Jordan and Iraq. If we consider this to be an axis, then how can Jordan maintain good relations with Iraq, which is on bad terms with Syria? This proves that contacts between Jordan and Syria do not constitute a new axis. If you were to act on that assumption, then Jordan, which is on fine terms with Iraq, should not be in touch with the Syrian Government. Do you understand what I mean?

[Candar] Yes, I do. Where do Egyptian-PLO relations stand?

[Mubarak] The Palestinian cause has enjoyed our support since 1948. We support the PLO. According to the 1974 resolution adopted in Rabat by the Arab league, the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people. That is why we have supported this cause right from the start. We support the PLO in its endeavors to achieve a comprehensive and fair settlement.

[Candar] If I am not mistaken, you called on PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to accept UN Security Council Resolution 242 during an interview with NBC 2 weeks ago. In that interview you said that if he did not accept this resolution, then he would be the big loser. Does this mean that Resolution 242 is a principle on which you base your support for the PLO? Is this support conditional?

[Mubarak] There are no conditions attached to our support. What I said was that the PLO must find a formula with regard to Resolutions 242 and 338 if an international conference is to be convened. These two resolutions constitute the basis for such a conference. This is why the PLO must find a formula. I did not say that the PLO has to accept Resolution 242; however, it must find a form of acceptance. For example, take the right of the Palestinian people to determine their own fate. I called on the PLO to find a formula for their efforts in this direction so that no time would be wasted in overcoming this problem. Loss of time is not conducive to finding a solution for this problem. We do not impose anything on the PLO. We are trying to help them to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement.

[Candar] Would you characterize your relations with Israel as "cold peace?"

[Mubarak] Look, I do not wish to become entangled with such terms as cold peace or hot peace. These realtions mean peace. They have invented such terms as hot and cold peace. What is the basis for either one? We have contacts with them; and I exchange messages with Shim'on Peres. How can one describe these relations as either hot or cold? Such terms do not have a place in my mind.

[Candar] Are you optimistic that you will achieve progress in your peace efforts with Peres?

[Mubarak] We are doing our best with Peres, just as we did with the previous government when the peace agreement (Camp David accord) was formulated. Peres' Labor Party is now in power. We are doing everything we can to resolve all the problems of the Palestinians in a comprehensive manner.

[Candar] Will chances to accelerate peace efforts vanish when Shamir or the Likud come to power?

[Mubarak] One can never know this. We will continue to exert efforts no matter which party is in power. The party in power at any given time concerns the Israelis and not us.

[Candar] Turkey is the only Islamic country that maintains diplomatic relations with Israel, irrespective of the level of these relations. Egypt is the only Arab country that has such relations. Do you think that this plays a role in Turkish-Egyptian relations? Do you think that it gives legitimacy to Israel's existence in the region from the Arab and Islamic point of view?

[Mubarak] We are an Arab, Islamic, and African country; that is, we have three dimensions. Your diplomatic relations with Israel have not been established recently, but have existed for a while. Our relations with Israel only began afater the signing of the peace agreement. The ties between Etukry and Israel can be used to benefit the Middle East cause. This would be in everyone's interest.

[Candar] How can Turkey use these realtions to benefit the Palestinian issue?

[Mubarak] Turkey has relations with both the PLO and Israel. I believe that Turkey can help to narrow the gap between the Israelis and the Palestinians so that an international conference can be held.

[Candar] Will you suggest this to President Evren when he comes here?

[Mubarak] I cannot say exactly what we are going to discuss. However, we will certainly tackle the question of peace as a whole.

[Candar] In your capacity as the president of Egypt, what practical role do you think Turkey can play in the Middle East?

[Mubarak] Turkey's contacts with Israel can be helpful. The same can be said of Turkey's contacts with its close friends in the Arab world. As a country with good friends among the Arabs, good contacts in the Arab world, and relations with both the PLO and Israel, I believe that Turkey has a role to play in helping the peace efforts.

[Candar] Would you say that it is capable of playing the role of mediator?

[Mubarak] I can't say this exactly. I can't even tell you that I am going to discuss this matter with President Evren when he comes to Egypt. It is up to Turkey to decide. I cannot impose anything on anybody.

[Candar] Will Turkey be able to participate in an international conference on peace in the Middle East?

[Mubarak] I can't say this exactly either. However, Turkey is in touch with Israel and Arab countries for this purpose.

[Candar] As an Arab country, have Egypt's relations with Israel helped to find a solution to the Palestinian problem?

[Mubarak] All our efforts are directed tovard resolving the Palestinian issue.

[Candar] This is obvious. But what I mean is, if Egypt as an Arab country with good relations with Israel has not been able to achieve much in the way of a solution to the Palestinian problem, then what can Turkey, a peripheral country, do?

[Mubarak] The greater the efforts being exerted, the better things will be. There is so much to do that Turkey can surely be of some help.

[Candar] Turkey also has problems with Greece. Egypt has good relations with both Turkey and Greece. Do you believe that Egypt can play a role in narrowing the gap between Turkey and Greece?

[Mubarak] This depends on what the two sides want. Egypt will not hesitate to communicate views if either side asks it to do so. We are prepared to do this. But we cannot impose ourselves on either side. We do wish to see good relations between Turkey and Greece. We are on good terms with both countries. We are ready to help if we can.

[Candar] You would use your good offices...

[Mubarak] Yes, we would.

[Candar] In fact, it is said that last year you sent a message to President Kenan Evren expressing your desire to use your good offices in this respect...

[Mubarak] We had certain contacts. At that time, I discussed this matter with the Turkish president. After that, general elections were held in Greece, many things happened, and we did not take the matter any further. I hope that when President Kenan Evren comes to Cairo, we shall be able to find a way to help.

[Candar] Would you link this to the prospective visit by Prime Minister Papandreou to Egypt?

[Mubarak] No. There is absolutely no connection between President Evren's visit and Prime Minister Papandreou's visit.

[Candar] In any case, you are going to listen to both sides.

[Mubarak] Naturally, but you are wrong if you think that there is any connection between the two visits. President Evren and Prime Minister Papandreou do not have to come to Egypt for efforts to be made in this respect. Messages and special envoys can be dispatched. Both visits were scheduled a long time ago.

[Candar] Mr President, you know that the United States has imposed certain sanctions on Libya. It has, however, been observed that these sanctions will not have any positive effect. Even the closest friends of the United States have refused to participate in these sanctions. Are you of the opinion that the United States is being misdirected?

[Mubarak] The United States possesses many experts and many intelligence resources. The sanctions in question depend on intelligence. I cannot say whether the United States is being led in the wrong direction or not. That is their problem. Now, as far as we see, if these sanctions are not to have a positive effect — and even the allies of the United States do not support this policy — the United States will then experience a considerable setback.

[Candar] For instance, the United States has friends like Egypt in this region. Don't you think that before taking such a serious step, the United States should have consulted its allies not only in relation to Libya but also as regards any other country?

[Mubarak] It would, of course, be better if friends in the region were to be consulted. They are better acquainted with realities, and may be in a position to make alternative recommendations.

[Candar] In what way would the failure of the U.S. sanctions against Libya adversely affect the problems of the region?

[Mubarak] It is perfectly easy for anyone to understand and to imagine what the outcome would be if the most powerful nation in the world imposed sanctions doomed to fail.

[Candar] The most powerful state in the world forced an Egyptian plane to land in Sicily. You were reported to have demanded an apology from President Reagan. But Reagan refused to apologize. Later some contacts were made (not so soon though), and that sense of grievance in Egypt vanished.

[Mubarak] This issue was discussed, certain contacts were made, and the matter is now closed.

[Candar] You mean it is no longer an issue?

[Mubarak] That is right.

[Candar] Let us turn to Turkey again. It is a known fact that Egypt is extremely concerned about the protraction of the Gulf war. Here, we can say that Turkey possesses an advantage that Egypt does not. While Egypt has no relations with Iran, which is one of the parties to the conflict, Turkey maintains relations with both sides, particularly with Iran. Do you believe that, under the circumstances, Turkey could play a role in terminating the conflict?

[Mubarak] If there is no request from either side, nothing can be done about it. If neither side seeks peace, the task of any mediator becomes extremely difficult. The president of Pakistan has exerted great efforts to bring this war to an end, as has Turkey, but they have failed. Many others have also tried to mediate but without success, and the war is still going on.

[Candar] Therefore, you do not cherish great hopes about achieving a positive result from the talks with President Evren.

[Mubarak] I cannot say anything. I do not know how well informed President Evren is at this moment. However, the question of the Gulf war will be tackled during your president's visit.

[Candar] Mr President, your visit to Turkey laid a good basis for Turkish-Egyptian relations. In a sense it gave momentum to these relations and constituted a step toward strengthening them further. Now it is being maintained that President Evren's visit to Egypt will contribute to this momentum. However, it is one thing to talk about certain matters, or even to set them down in writing. It is a totally different thing to put them into practice. Can you suggest any substantive measures that would give concrete expression to the political will manifested during these visits, talks and contacts, particularly in the field of economics and trade between the two countries?

[Mubarak] It would be better to delay detailed discussion of these matters until President Evren comes here. But I will say this in general terms: We can cooperate. We are already cooperating with Turkey in certain areas. We are in favor of far greater cooperation. For instance, many Egyptians visited your country last year.

[Candar] Since we are referring to cooperation, is strategic cooperation being considered? For example, a joint defense agreement, a military agreement between the two countries?

[Mubarak] I do not discuss these matters with the press. We may discuss them with President Evren. I cannot say anything now.

[Candar] That was a rather evasive reply, Mr President.

[Mubarak] This is a very sensitive issue. I cannot answer questions relating to these matters. I have no answer to these questions.

[Candar] And yet, a defense agreement between the two countries could not be concealed from the public, could it?

[Mubarak] If such a thing had been discussed and finalized, then it would be announced. But we cannot discuss it beforehand.

[Candar] It is a known fact that the two countries are seeking to establish cooperation between their arms industries.

[Mubarak] As I have told you, we may cooperate in various fields. This may be in military industry or any other industrial field. There are several areas; there is trade too. We buy many things from your country.

[Candar] Mr President, let us turn to the question of the sale of Phantom aircraft to Turkey, which has been under discussion for a long time. We know that there are certain problems. Egypt wants cash payment. Turkey favors payment in goods. The political will exists and there is agreement in principle on the sale of the Phantom fighters, but despite this it appears that there is some hitch somewhere, not only on the economic level, but in the political field too. Is Egypt under pressure from another country not to sell these planes to Turkey?

[Mubarak] (smiling) Look, my friend, we are not a country that bows to pressure. We have a will of our own. We decide for ourselves. We have not discussed this issue since we visited Turkey, nor did we discuss it extensively when I was there. As you have just said, we want payment in cash. You suggest that you pay in goods. When we bought these planes from the United States, we paid in cash, not in goods. This is the situation. But let me tell you quite frankly, we have not discussed this matter since I visited your country. We need cash because we want to clear the debts we incurred in buying the planes.

[Candar] To go back to Turkish-Egyptian relations: Is it your impression that there are certain countries that are not very happy about the establishment and continuing development of good relations between Turkey and Egypt?

[Mubarak] (laughing) I do not care if there are some who are unhappy about our good relations with Turkey. Turkey is an independent nation, and it has a right to establish links with any country it chooses. Egypt is independent too and it can establish good relations with Turkey as well as with any other nation. We have good relations with countries all over the world. If there is any country that is unhappy about our good relations with Turkey, that is its problem, not ours. We have our own will and we decide for ourselves.

[Candar] Yes, but do you think there are such countries?

[Mubarak] Good relations between two nations always annoy some people. It is to be expected that someone will be displeased. Egypt's relations with Turkey or any other country are not directed against anyone.

[Candar] Relations between Turkey and Egypt have been cool for decades. It is since you came to office that the two countries have been brought closer together. Is there a geopolitical and strategic reason behind this?

[Mubarak] Tell me, what are you driving at? Be frank about it.

[Candar] The two countries have the largest populations in the region. Geographically speaking too...

[Mubarak] As I pointed out at the start, relations between the two countries were good and friendly years ago. A coolness not compatible with good relations came about later, as you yourself indicated.

[Candar] You mean relations during this period were poor...

[Mubarak] Yes, poor. When I came to power, I thought there was absolutely no reason why we should allow relations between us to remain in that state. I therefore decided to visit your country and now your president is visiting mine. This is normal behavior befitting the two nations. There is no reason why our relations should be poor or cool. Turkey is an Islamic country, a Mediterranean country, and a friendly country. If there were certain misunderstandings in the past, we must eliminate them. It is essential to restore good and warm ties between our two countries. Relations between us must thrive. This is very important.

[Candar] Mr President, you are known to be fond of engaging in behind-the-scenes diplomatic activity. Israel and inter-Arab problems are included in this. You make unobtrusive efforts behind the scenes to find solutions to problems through quiet diplomacy. Could the same be said of Cyprus also? Is there anything you could do with regard to the Cyprus issue? Could you take a goodwill initiative?

[Mubarak] I could undertake a goodwill mission between Turkey and Greece. This is the main issue. I am convinced that if the dispute between Turkey and Greece could be resolved, it would be a lot easier to solve the problems between the two communities in Cyprus.

[Candar] But this is a matter for the nonaligned, and you are one of the leading members of the Nonaligned Movement. Cyprus concerns the Nonaligned Movement as much as it does Turkey and Greece. The nonaligned countries have taken a stand in this matter...

[Mubarak] Do you mean to say that it would be possible for us to take action directed at dividing the island?

[Candar] No, that is not what I mean. For instance, could you play a role in the United Nations peace efforts?

[Mubarak] Whether in relation to the United Nations or any other international organization, I could offer assistance within the framework of the principles accepted by the Nonaligned Movement.

[Candar] What I meant by my question was whether you are prepared to undertake an active role in this matter.

[Mubarak] It is up to the Turkish and Greek Governments.

[Candar] Can you state that you are willing to undertake such a mission?

[Mubarak] Before I embark on such an initiative, the approval of the Turkish and Greek Governments is essential. If either of them should object to such a mission, it would have no value at all. It would lose its entire significance.

[Candar] But Mr President, in view of the fact that you are on good terms with both countries, couldn't you find out from them whether they would be willing for you to play such a role?

[Mubarak] The problem is not between the two communities on the island. It is between Turkey and Greece. So when the gap between the two countries is narrowed, we can suggest mediating. But everyone has been busy recently. Greece had general elections. Now the Turkish president is coming. The Greek prime minister will visit Cairo in a month's time. We can discuss this issue with them, indeed, it is bound to come up during our talks. We are in favor of making every possible effort in this direction. But we have to have approval from both sides, so that we may use our good offices. During my visit to Greece last year, I discussed Turkey with Prime Minister Papandreou. Similarly, I discussed Greece with President Evren when I visited Turkey. Unfortunately, I concluded then that the time was not ripe for starting contacts. The Greeks were involved with elections, and a host of other issues such as the opening of parliament and the formation of the government.

[Candar] You are also concerned with the Middle East peace efforts, aren't you?

[Mubarak] (smiling) Yes.

[Candar] Now that we are on this subject, is this peace initiative alive? Or is it merely a desire in the hearts of the Arabs?

[Mubarak] For our part, we are doing our utmost to achieve a solution. We want to find a solution for the Palestinians. They have no homeland. They have nowhere to go. They are scattered here and there. Leaving them in that state causes various other situations to arise. Look at Lebanon, for instance. It is therefore very important that we should work for peace. We are exerting great efforts toward securing a comprehensive settlement. King Husayn too is doing his best.

[Candar] Whom do you accept as a party to the issue: the PLO itself or the Palestinians?

[Mubarak] In accordance with a unanimous decision taken in Rabat, the PLO is the one and only representative of the Palestinian people. All the Arabs accepted this.

[Candar] Yes, but as long as the United States does not recognize the PLO as a party to the issue...

[Mubarak] We cannot ignore the PLO. It represents the majority. How can we push aside and ignore the majority of the people? If we push aside the PLO, which represents the majority of the Palestinian people, all solutions are bound to end in failure. Can any solution which excludes the PLO bring peace? My answer is no. It is impossible.

[Candar] I think that you have spent much time explaining this to President Reagan.

[Mubarak] Yes, I have explained the situation to him.

[Candar] And yet, far from recognizing the PLO, the Americans have taken no action whatsoever in this direction, have they?

[Mubarak] No, they haven't. There is no other way but to resolve the issue with the PLO. If they do not want them in key positions, Yasir 'Arafat and other PLO leaders may come to some understanding on the names of other possible members of the Palestine committee. I have explained to the United States that if these names are those of weak individuals, there can be no progress in the peace process. This can only be achieved with strong personalities.

[Candar] So this means that what is important is not the PLO's acceptance of Resolution 242, but the acceptance by the United States of the PLO as a direct party to the dispute, if the peace process is to go ahead.

[Mubarak] No, as the international conference can only be convened on the basis of Resolutions 242 and 338, I say to the Palestinians that they must find a formula which would be tantamount to recognizing Resolution 242. This formula would probably have to embody the right of self-determination. That is why I urge the PLO leaders to meet and agree on a formula so that the international conference may be held and the peace process by given a new stimulus.

[Candar] Thank you, Mr President.

## 'Abd al-Majid Appeals for Cease-Fire in S. Yemen

*NC231411 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Egypt feels extreme pain and regret at the bloody events in South Yemen. The foreign minister said that Egypt appeals to all fighting parties in the country to reach a cease-fire and immediately seek a comprehensive settlement through negotiations and peaceful means. South Yemen, he added, must unite its people and ranks, confront the current challenges, and safeguard its interests above all else.

## 'Abd al-Majid, FRG Envoy Discuss Terrorism, Peace

*NC231429 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has received a message from FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The message was conveyed by (Shlagin Voight), Genscher's personal envoy and under secretary in charge of the Middle East at the FRG foreign ministry. The FRG envoy, who is currently visiting Cairo, was received by 'Abd al-Majid today.

It has been learned that this message deals with the FRG's stand on international terrorism and ways to combat it, and on the peace process in the Middle East. During their meeting, the two officials also discussed arrangements for President Husni Mubarak's upcoming visit to Bonn and his meetings with the FRG president and Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The German envoy said that his country is looking forward to this visit and welcomes President Mubarak. The two men also discussed Europe's role in providing an impetus to the peace process and ways to combat terrorism.

## Rushdi Not Worried About Internal Security

*NC111309 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Jan (MENA) — Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi has stated that there is no reason to worry or fear as far as Egypt's internal security is concerned. As for terrorism from abroad, he added, the Egyptian authorities have accurate sources of information that provide them with sufficient details to deal with and foil any possible act of terrorism.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH*, Rushdi said that, contrary to what is rumored abroad, there are no anti-government organizations in Egypt. Rumors to this effect aim at distorting the image of Egypt, its internal conditions, its economy, and its stability, he added.

The interior minister said that Egypt's democracy and freedom of opinion allow every citizen to criticize with no fear. We have six opposition parties and more than six opposition papers. Opposition is the mainstay of democracy, and is always welcomed as such, he pointed.

Referring to religious extremism, Rushdi said: We are careful to deal with it in a civilized way, that is, to return argument with argument, but, any illegal act will be firmly and appropriately dealt with.

## AL-SIYASAH Interviews Egyptian Interior Minister

*GF130618 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic*
*11 Jan 86 pp 19, 20*

[Part 1 of 2-part interview with Egyptian Interior Minister Major General Ahmad Rushdi by *AL-SIYASAH* correspondent Muhammad Mustafa in Cairo on 6 January]

[Excerpts] [Muhammad Mustafa] How do you explain the problem of terrorism that has imposed itself on Egypt recently?

[Ahmad Rushdi] In my personal estimation, terrorism takes two forms. The first is the direct, material terrorism represented by killings, assassinations, and blowing up installations, while the second is psychological terrorism, such as death threats to individuals or threats to a country that terrorist operations will be carried out. Such threats frighten those individuals or the country and force the country to take precautionary measures to protect the individuals living in its territories, to protect citizens who are subject to assasinations, and also to protect installations and targets that are subject to threats.

There is another kind of concealed or indirect terrorism, which is the attempt to sabotage the national economy, for example by smuggling currencies or attempting to spread forged notes in the country and other similar practices, in addition to attempts at sabotage or the social destruction of a people by supplying them with drugs and narcotics or through formation of groups that preach ideas or values that violate the public morale, the religious values, or the social conduct that has been agreed upon. The distribution of sex and violence through films and cassettes are also within those attempts.

Egypt witnessed this type of terrorism only during the recent period. This type of terrorism comes to us from abroad, and unfortunately it comes from friends, not enemies. The worst thing is the stab that comes from a friend and not an enemy. Despite all this, those stabs have neither affected Egypt nor its role, prestige, commitments and trends, whether those toward its friends in the Arab region or in Africa or Europe.

[Mustafa] Honestly, who is behind these terrorist groups?

[Rushdi] Clearly, it is Libya. Libya was behind all the terrorist groups that have been detained in Egypt so far, starting with the first and second Al-Bakush cases and continuing to the case of Muhammad al-Muqrif and the group that tried to assassinate Ghayth al-Mabruk, the political refugee who resides in Alexandria.

[Mustafa] Is there a plan to hit terrorist centers wherever they are abroad?

[Rushdi] I repeat that President Husni Mubarak has said, that we will not punish a people because of an individual or individuals.

[Mustafa] Since we have referred to the issue of the Israelis in Egypt, what has happened in the investigations into the assassination of the Israeli administrative attache that took place in Al-Ma'adi?

[Rushdi] The assassination of the Israeli attache was one of those incidents that was carried out with planning and wisdom. As a security organ, we have exerted intensive efforts to unravel the case, and I, as an official, spent nights and long days on this issue. I have numerous threads and bits of evidence at present, but we are still in the phase of collecting information. We have not reached a conclusion yet, but, I currently have witnesses and evidence, such as the instruments that were used during the crime. It is only left for me to say with total confidence and conviction that so and so committed this crime.

[Mustafa] Isn't it possible to reveal their identity?

[Rushdi] I cannot announce that now as long as the issue is under investigation, particularly when the procedures of investigation have not been finished yet, but we will announce everything soon.

## Mere Acceptance of Arbitration Insufficient

*PM231518 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 21 Jan 86 p 7*

[Salah Muntasir article: "The Way to Egypt"]

[Text] When will the Egyptian ambassador return to Tel Aviv? Israel is in a hurry for that to happen and it is in a hurry to set the normalization process in motion. The "deal" announced by Israel, including its acceptance of arbitration on Tabah, also includes a number of arrangements making the return of the Egyptian ambassador a step that must precede all the other steps necessary to turn the acceptance of arbitration into a tangible reality.

Is the acceptance of the principle of arbitration really sufficient to restore warmth to the cold relations?

Acceptance of arbitration means agreement by either of two disputing parties to refer the dispute to the judiciary. What judciary? Who are the judges? What is the nature of the dispute? How will each side conduct its defense — in court statements, in memoranda, or in legal documents? What time limit will each side have to submit its evidence? Will there be no time limit, which would mean that the case or the dispute could go on for years, or should there be a time limit to which both sides would commit themselves to confirm seriousness in tackling the issue?

All these and other questions mean that acceptance of the principle of arbitration is not, in itself, at all sufficient to warrant the Egyptian ambassador's return to Israel or restore the disrupted relations to normal.

By referring the Tabah dispute to arbitration Israel does not concede anything. It simply implements an agreement that it had signed. All states are supposed to honor their signatures.

Israel's declared acceptance of arbitration is not, in itself, at all enough to rejoin what has been severed. The course that the dispute will take must be defined. What I am saying is not new to Israel, which knows before anyone else that the way to Egypt is governed by agreement on the form and terms of arbitration. The clever Israelis take it for granted that what they know we don't.

## AL-AHRAM Comments on Tabah, Israel Issues

*NC232339 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jan (MENA) — In its 24 January edition, the newspaper *AL-AHRAM* emphasizes that Egypt refuses to place any preconditions on its international dealings and rejects any preconditions imposed on it from any quarter.

This came in the newspaper's comment on the Israeli Government's recent decision concerning Tabah and next week's expected meeting on this with the Israelis in Cairo.

The newspaper says: Recent events related to the Tabah issue and its impact on the course of Egyptian-Israeli ties have shown that Egypt has a well-defined position on all the points slated for debate and discussion at the upcoming meeting with the Israelis.

*AL-AHRAM* adds: Egypt has explained to the Israeli Government several times that if there is to be an appropriate atmosphere for an improvement in bilateral relations, there must be progress on the Palestinian problem through an international conference attended by all parties concerned.

*AL-AHRAM* continues: In calling for the use of international arbitration to define the precise location of its border with Israel, Egypt is not only thinking on the level of self-interest. Its thought is based on a firm and unchanging strategy for a just and comprehensive peace and a deep faith that a solution to the Tabah problem would remove a major obstacle on the road to an all-embracing peace.

*AL-AHRAM* points out: Egypt's vision of normalization is clear and well-defined. It is founded on the belief that the progress and promotion of Egyptian-Israeli relations, which began with the peace treaty, depend on the advances that can be made in a comprehensive peace process.

Israel is also quite well aware that Egypt has the courage to deal with national and pan-Arab issues frankly and objectively. This is what prompted Egypt to voice its appreciation of the Israeli prime minister's announcement, from the podium of the United Nations, that Israel accepts the idea of an international conference. Egypt believes that this was a positive step by Israel.

At the same time, Egypt has made no secret of its complete rejection of all Israeli practices against the Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories and the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

Thus, Egypt has proved to the entire world that it is eager to fulfill all its pan-Arab and national obligations. It is also eager to consolidate the peace process through an unwavering and clear assertion that it will continue to honor its obligations under the peace treaty.

### Lutfi Arrives in London for Medical Treatment

*NC231510 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] London, 23 Jan (MENA) — Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi arrived in London this afternoon for treatment of a spinal disorder, and was taken to one of London's largest hospitals for a check-up. He was received on arrival by Egypt's ambassador in London, Yusuf Shararah, and Medical Counsellor Dr Mahir Santah.

Traveling aboard the same plane were Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, head of administration in the Foreign Ministry; and Minister Plenipotentiary 'Ali Mahir, head of the prime minister's office.

### Agriculture Minister Postpones Visit To U.S.

*NC222146 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jan (MENA) — The visit that Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture, and NDP secretary general, was to pay to the United States on Monday has been postponed. In its Thursday edition, *AL-AHRAM* says that Dr Wali announced the postponement during his meeting today with members of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Cairo. He noted that the trip's postponement was due to Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi's departure for London for medical treatment.

### Weekly Says Al-Qadhdhafi Cut Aid to Abu Nidal

*PM231430 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 20 Jan 86 p 12*

[Unattributed report: "Top Secret: Al-Qadhdhafi Punishes Abu Nidal"]

[Text] *ROSE AL-YUSUF* has obtained a report from higher Palestinian sources about contacts that recently took place between PLO dissident Abu Nidal, who is believed to be behind the attacks at Rome and Vienna airports, and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The report says that the Abu Nidal group has closed down a number of its centers, which are disguised as health clinics and social centers because of the financial difficulties the group is facing. A delegation representing the group went to Libya to persuade officials there to increase the financial aid the group is receiving on Al-Qadhdhafi's direct orders.

The delegation included a number of personalities close to the group's leader. These are 'Abd al-Rahman 'Isa, 'Awni Dalluqah, and Muhanmad al-Jabbur. In Tripoli, the delegation met with Chief of Staff Abu Bakr Yunis and Libyan number two 'Abd al-Salam Jallud. The talks dealt with the Palestinian situation in general and then moved on to the deteriorating financial situation facing Abu Nidal's group. The Libyans declined to give any further financial aid, saying that the reason is that the group is receiving instructions from quarters other than Tripoli. When the talks reached deadlock the delegation decided to return to where it came from. The Libyan officials promised to put the matter to the colonel.

It is pointed out that the report, which is classified "top secret," says that the Libyan Government recently decided to reduce financial aid to Palestinian organizations, particularly Abu Nidal's group.

### Al-Azhar Urges Clampdown on Baha'i Sect

*PM220914 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 21 Jan 86 pp 1, 11*

[Yasir Farhat report: "Al-Azhar Shaykh Calls on Egyptian Government to Fight Baha'i and Similar Beliefs"]

[Excerpt] Cairo — The Shaykh of Al-Azhar has declared that the Egyptian Government should mobilize all its resources to fight the Baha'i creed and similar ideas that seek to destroy Islam and weaken the Muslims.

In an official statement issued yesterday, Monday, the Shaykh of Al-Azhar and President of the Islamic Research Academy [Jad al-Haqq] said: The Islamic faith and its protection are no less important than the protection of the human body against disease that the state provides firmly and decisively. In fact, the faith should take first priority because keeping it in a healthy state means purity of life and worship of God. If a nation loses its faith it loses itself and its enemies can defeat it.

He added: Those who have committed crimes against Islam and the homeland should disappear from life instead of boasting of their violation of Islam. That is why urgent action by the legislative, judicial, and executive authorities is needed. Let us always remember that God always curbs through the ruler what he does not curb through the Koran.

Shaykh Jad al-Haqq appealed to the Egyptian officials to stand firm against this group, which encroaches on God's religion and the general order of society, and to carry out God's judgement against it and promulgate laws that root it out and bury it and its ideas to protect all the citizens from these ideas which are a deviation from God's right path. This sedition, although a major crime and sin, has not received the necessary attention.

The Shaykh of Al-Azhar had called for a emergency meeting of the Islamic Research Academy, which was attended by all members. The official statement was issued at the end of the meeting to expose Baha'ism, its anti-Islamic ideology, its ingratitude, and its century-long relentless war against Islam and the Muslims.

## President Chairs Army General Command Meeting

*JN231433 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jan (INA) — President Saddam Husayn chaired an Armed Forces General Command meeting this morning. During the 4-hour meeting a detailed discussion took place on the Iraqi measures to confront any agression the Iranian regime may carry out. The conferees briefed President Saddam Husayn on the firm defensive measures the Iraqi forces have made and noted that the Iraqi forces are now capable of repulsing any Iranian offensive all along the war front with Iran.

## 'Aziz Returns From Jerusalem Committee Meeting

*JN231153 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1121 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jan (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad today after participating in the emergency meeting of the Jerusalem Committee, which ended its meetings in Morocco last night. During its meetings, the committee discussed the necessary measures to confront the Zionist occupation authorities' threats to the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

## Industry Minister Returns From Romania

*JN221413 Baghdad INA in Arabic*
*1310 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jan (INA) — Industry and Minerals Minister Subhi Yasin and his delegation returned here today following a visit to Romania lasting several days. In a statement to INA, Subhi Yasin said that he held talks with Romanian officials on ways to promote bilateral relations in industrial and technical fields. He added that the delegation acquainted itself with electrical, chemical, and petrochemical industrial projects.

## Air Force Commander Warns Against Helping Iran

*JN240923 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jan (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and air defense forces has held the sides that are trying to help the Iranian regime rebuild what the Iraqi Air Force has destroyed solely responsible for their actions. In a statement published in *AL-JUMHURIYAH* today, General Hamid Sha'ban said that Iraqi surveillance on Iran is thorough and that the Iraqi embargo cannot be broken, adding that there is no possibility of rebuilding or repairing what has been destroyed or damaged. The general said Iraqi planes have completely destroyed the intersection that feeds all the pipelines that supply oil to Khark Island in Ganaveh and transformed it into a pile of wreckage. He said the strike is all the more significant because the Ganaveh center is used to transfer oil to Sirri Island. He added that the Iraqi Air Force made sure that the aims of the raid were realized and that the target was completely destroyed. This was ascertained from the pictures that the Iraqi planes took of the destroyed target.

The Air Force commander noted that the Iraqi Air Force is following a well-defined and well-studied plan in accordance with a timetable until all the Iranian regime's facilities are destroyed. He said the Iraqi Air Force will surprise the Iranian regime with air strikes which will be greatly effective in deciding the battle and which will have extremely important results that the Iranian regime cannot foresee.

## Communique Issued on 22-23 Jan War Operations

*JN231800 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*
*1700 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Communique No 2093 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 23 January 1986]

[Excerpts] 1. Groups of our powerful Air Force planes, whose deeds and efficiency are known all over the world, launched a surprise, violent, and devastating raid on the major intersection of all the pipelines that supply Khark Island with oil in the Ganaveh area at 1320 today. Our planes set this extremely important target ablaze, leaving behind dense columns of smoke rising from it. Our bombs destroyed the target and turned it into a pile of wreckage. After carrying out their duty with their well-known courage and efficiency, our eagles returned safely to the homeland with their planes.

Let the Khomeyniites know that we will continue to bash their heads and ruin their plans. We will continue to ward off their evil from our country and will fight them until they desist from the policy of evil and aggression.

God is great. God be praised for his support. Forward for a free Iraq, and forward for a secure Iraq that performs good deeds, calls for peace, and faces its enemies with strength.

2. With God's help and the determination of the zealous men who are protecting the homeland's freedom and defending its glory, our able Air Force planes carried out the following:

a. An accurate and effective strike was dealt to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 2145 yesterday.

b. An accurate and effective strike was dealt to another large maritime target near the Iranian caost at 1235 today.

c. Another successful raid was carried out against Khark Island facilities at 1448 today. Our planes scored direct hits and set their targets ablaze.

d. Squadrons of our giant Air Force planes raided enemy troop concentrations opposite the III and VI Army Corps sectors. Our planes carried out 128 combat missions during which they killed large numbers of enemy troops and destroyed enemy positions and military hardware, setting them on fire. After carrying out their duty with their famous accuracy and performance, our able eagles safely returned with their planes to base, bringing with them tidings of victory. Blessed be God, the best supporter.

3. Our brave helicopter gunship knights raided enemy troop concentrations opposite the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps, inflicting on the enemy losses in life and equipment and destroying two boats. After carrying out their

duty, they returned with their helicopters safely to base, praise be to God.

4. To inflict on the enemy further losses in life and equipment, our brave formations, using artillery and other types of weapons, dealt fierce blows to enemy troops concentrations opposite their positions in the various operational sectors, achieving the following:

a. Enemy losses in the east Al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps: 20 enemy troops were either killed or wounded and an enemy ambulance was seen evacuating enemy losses; one enemy position was destroyed and its occupants were killed and an ambulance was seen evacuating enemy losses; one boat carryingthree pesons was destroyed and sunk; and one observation post was also destroyed.

b. One observation post was destroyed and its occupants were killed in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps.

c. One machinegun position was destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

5. One of our brave patrols in the east Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps, while performing its duties in no-man's-land, captured a boat and one light launcher. Our patrol safely returned to its positions.

6. The forces of charlatan Khomeyni shelled Mandali and (Biyarah) with long-range artillery.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 23 January 1986

## UN's Urguhart Arrives in Amman 22 Jan

*JN221305 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Amman — Brian Urguhart, UN under secretary general for special political affairs, arrived in Amman today on a visit of several days to Jordan during which he will meet with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and a number of senior officials for talks on the latest developments of the Middle East situation, as well as current international issues.

He was received at the airport by 'Abdallah Salah, Jordan's UN permanent representative; Taysir Tuqan, Foreign Ministry under secretary; and a number of ministry officials.

### Received by King

*JN231620 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Brian Urquhart, the UN secretary general's assistant for political affairs, at the Royal Court this afternoon. The meeting was attended by 'Abdallah Salah, Jordan's UN representative, and Jean-Claude Aime, a senior UN official.

### Received by Al-Rifa'i

*JN231323 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jan 886*

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office this morning Brian Urquhart, UN under secretary general for special political affiars. During the meeting, they reviewed the latest developments of the Middle East situation, as well as ways to find a just, comprehensive settlement within the framework of an international conference to be attended by all parties to the dispute in the region and with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Attending the meeting were 'Abdallah Salah, Jordan's permanent UN representative; and Jean-Claude Aime; Urquhart's assistant.

Acting Foreign Minister Dr Hazim Nusaybah also received Brian Urquhart in his office at the Foreign Ministry this morning. They reviewed current international issues and the Middle East situation in particular.

## Paper Reports 'Arafat To Arrive in Amman 'This Week'

*JN190719 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 19 Jan 86 p 1*

[Text] Informed Palestinian sources have affirmed that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will arrive in Amman during this week and will meet with a number of Jordanian officials. 'Arafat arrived in Sanaa yesterday on a brief visit to YAR.

## AL-RA'Y Editorial on Peres' Remarks to THE TIMES

*JN210918 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 21 Jan 86 pp 1, 21*

[Editorial: "Peres .. A Firm Zionist Stand"]

[Text] In an article in *THE TIMES*, Shim'on Peres has called for holding direct negotiations similar to the Egyptian- Israeli negotiations. Peres stressed that this is the only means to achieve peace. To clarify the picture, the enemy prime minister has set two conditions for negotiations — nonparticipation of any foreign side to the talks and that they be direct.

It is not difficult for the political observer to realize that the Zionist enemy is still standing at the point where Menahem Begin stood and refused to take a step forward or backward. This means that the enemy does not seek peace but capitulation. The enemy does not seek justice but injustice and aggression on the Arab land and nation, particularly on the Palestinian people and their territory. Although Peres calls for direct negotiations similar to those between Egypt and the Zionist entity and sets two conditions for such negotiations, what Peres really means and what the enemy really wants, with its so-called moderate and extremist forces, is for negotiations to be direct and for the U.S. to assume a responsible role in the negotiations. This means that the Zionist entity still rejects an international conference and the participation of the UN Security Council permanent member states. Consequently, this entity still rejects the UN resolutions calling for its withdrawal and condemning the acquisition of other people's land by force. By calling for negotiations similar to the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, Peres is merely calling for U.S. participation in preparing the atmosphere for the negotiations and in contributing to the course and results of these negotiations. Because the United States is not a neutral party, because it extends unlimited aid to and support for the Zionist enemy, and shows unlimited hatred and hostility to the Arab issues, it is easy to conclude that the U.S. delegation to negotiations such as Peres proposes will be no better than the Zionist enemy in what it has planned for and in its efforts to carry out aggressions, to expand, and push the region toward an inevitable and postponed explosion.

Still, we should point out that the Zionist enemy's efforts to exclude the Palestinian side or give a certain definition of this side prove that the Palestinian territory does not mean anything to the enemy whether regarding its Arabsim, or the sovereignty of the Palestinian people on this territory, or with regard to it being the true crux of the crisis. Without tackling this crux, no just settlement or just and lasting peace can be achieved.

## AL-DUSTUR Terms Spanish Decision 'Retreat'

*JN180803 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 18 Jan 86 pp 1, 24*

[Editorial: "On the Spanish Step"]

[Text] After Spain has implemented its longstanding intentions and after its diplomatic relations with Israel have become a painful political fact, we cannot but express our deep regret not only over this unfriendly Spanish step toward its Arab friends but also over the weak Arab situation which allowed this Spanish retreat and other retreats in the African arena.

This Spanish step is harmful and unfair to the deep-rooted Arab-Spanish friendship in light of the Spanish Government's timing. Right now Israel is more aggressive, extremist, and opposed to the just and permanent peace than before. Shim'on Peres' government will explain this Spanish step as a reward for its extremism, stubbornness, and disavowal fo the Palestinian people's rights.

Athough the Spanish Government reiterated, while announcing this step, many friendly political stands toward the Arabs and the Palestinian people's rights, this will not change the fact that Spain has established diplomatic relations with Israel, which has not relinquished its extremist, hostile stands. This unjustified step will not promote peace in the region.

The truth is that we blame the government of that European country which enjoys broad economic, political, and cultural relations with the Arabs. We also blame ourselves because we have lost some of our international prestige and our political credibility has collapsed, which led to this tangible retreat on our fateful issues.

As we believe that this Spanish step is considered an unjustified retreat by the government of a country friendly to the Arabs and a concession which Madrid did not choose well, we fear that this Spanish step will open the door wide for more similar retreats on more than one level and on more than one continent. The Arabs should be aware of this and they should also do their utmost to prevent it.

### Al-Jumayyil Meets With Soviet Charge D'Affaires

*NC241148 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1115 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] President Amin al-Jumayyil has met with deputy Nadim Na'im and Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov. Commenting on the meeting, Suslikov said: My visit to the Presidential Palace was at the invitation of President al-Jumayyil. We discussed several aspects of bilateral relations as well as various problems pertaining to Lebanon itself. Asked if the Soviet Union intended to make any contacts to bring viewpoints closer, Suslikov said: I will visit the Foreign Ministry next week to discuss this issue.

### Foreign Ministry Delegation Returns From Moscow

*NC171831 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1800 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] The official Lebanese delegation to the Soviet Union returned this evening. Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, headed the delegation, which included Ambassador Samih al-Baba, director of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department, and Hikmat Abu Zayd, political adviser to the prime minister.

The delegation spent 4 days in Moscow, where it held political, cultural, and economic talks with high ranking Soviet officials, including the Soviet first deputy foreign minister.

### Hubayqah Inspects Areas in Northern Al-Matn

*NC240641 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0530 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Elie Hubayqah yesterday inspected Al-Khinsharah, Btighrin, and their environs in northern Al-Matn. He was accompanied by Michel Samahah and Michel al-Murr. Hubayqah was briefed on the condition of the Christians who have been forced to leave by the shelling from the eastern areas. Hubayqah returned to Damascus after his visit of inspection.

Hubayqah is expected to visit Zgharta today or tomorrow for a meeting with former President Franjiyah. He said: We have to work fast to save our people. This salvation, however, cannot be attained through sectarian convulsions or by massacres and forced evacuations. The Christians have suffered much killing and destruction. We should resort to the national solution so that the evacuees can return and the bloodshed and ruination of the country's interests be stopped.

### Meets Franjiyah in Zgharta

*NC241114 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon*
*in Arabic 1100 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Robert Franjiyah arrived in Zgharta at 1245 this afternoon. Elie Hubayqah and former Minister Michel al-Murr arrived in Zgharta at the same time aboard a military helicopter. They are now meeting with former President Sulayman Franjiyah. The meeting is also being attended by Deputy Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi.

### Franjiyah Renews Call To Oust Al-Jumayyil

*NC211140 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon*
*in Arabic 1100 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah has reiterated his call for a national conference to solve the Lebanese problem. Referring to the proposal he submitted to the Maronite patriarchate in Bkirki, Franjiyah said: I received an envoy of the apostolic administrator yesterday, and put forward my proposal to have Christian deputies and former presidents of the Republic get together somewhere to talk and issue a statement. I also hope that representatives of our Muslim brothers — former prime ministers and deputies, for example — will meet and decide whatever they want. This should be followed by the national conference.

Franjiyah added that the departure of the first official [President Amin al-Jumayyil] is necessary if the Lebanese situation is to be rectified. This stems from the fact that our domestic situation began to become more critical as soon as he assumed responsibility, and has continued to do so before reaching its present state.

### Franjiyah Receives Syrian, Maronite Bishop Envoys

*NC201204 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon*
*in Arabic 1100 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] The framework for contacts currently underway in Lebanon and between Lebanon and Syria is expected to be expanded to include discussion on ways to confront the developments arising from the recent bloody events in East Beirut. Former President Sulayman Franjiyah is playing a prominent role in these contacts.

Major General Muhammad al-Khuli, the personal envoy of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, arrived at the Zgharta Palace at 1225 today. He was immediately received by President Franjiyah who held a meeting with him in the presence of Deputy Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi and Robert Franjiyah.

President Franjiyah had earlier received Abbot Marcel Abu Khalil, head of St Mary's Maronite Monastic Order and envoy of Apostolic Administrator Bishop Ibrahim al-Hilu. The 1-hour meeting was also attended by Robert Franjiyah. The two sides reviewed the current situation in Lebanon.

### More on Al-Khuli Meeting

*NC201621 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1515 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah today received a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The message was conveyed by Syrian presidential envoy Major General Muhammad al-Khuli, who arrived in Zgharta shortly before 1230 today and met with former President Franjiyah. The meeting was attended by Robert Franjiyah and 'Abdallah al-Rasi.

After the meeting, Maj Gen al-Khuli said that the message dealt with the current situation in Lebanon. Asked if Franjiyah had made any observation, Maj Gen al-Khuli answered: Naturally, President Franjiyah gave me a reply for President al-Asad. Asked if President Franjiyah has been invited to visit Damascus, Maj Gen al-Khuli said: No, but President Franjiyah is always welcome. Major General al-Khuli expressed his belief that things are moving in Lebanon.

### Robert Franjiyah Meets With Karami, Other Leaders

*NC231343 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1300 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] A meeting held between Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Robert Franjiyah at government house in Al-Sana'i' ended at 1430 today. Former Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt joined the session at 1415. Franjiyah is scheduled to continue his visits to West Beirut leaders, and will call on former Prime Ministers Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh and Rashid al-Sulh. He is expected to make a statement this evening on the nature of his contacts today, which also included Speaker Husayn al-Husayni and Minister Salim al-Huss.

### Robert Franjiyah Criticizes Al-Jumayyil, Ja'ja'

*NC231850 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic*
*to Lebanon 1730 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] In an interview with the Voice of the Mountain, Robert Franjiyah said: My visits to political leaders in Beirut are designed to ensure the continuity of the policy we have agreed upon in order to rebuild the country after ending its internal crisis.

When asked if he expects the Maronite conference to succeed, he replied: Everyone has his own opinions about the conference. I think it will fail, but others may feel it will succeed.

As for President Franjiyah's role in this, Robert Franjiyah noted: I believe that President Franjiyah must rally the greatest possible number of prominent Christians who want peace and reject war. Were I asked who would benefit from the war, I would say: President al-Jumayyil, as a party leader; for without war, neither he nor his party would exist.

On the current options to salvage the accord, he declared: All options remain open, and no decision has been made on any one of them. Consultations and contacts are continuing to reach agreement on a final approach.

When asked about a possible deterioration of the situation in Jazzin, Franjiyah responded: The situation in Jazzin and elsewhere might be aggravated in order to foil internal accords and to throw a monkey wrench into efforts for a solution.

As to whether the Al-Maradah forces under his command are prepared to wage a military fight against those who masterminded the overthrow of the agreement, he said: We would undoubtedly wage a military battle if the country's interests and salvation demanded it.

On his opinion of the positions of Amin al-Jumayyil and Samir Ja'ja', he stated: Amin al-Jumayyil and Ja'ja' are on the same trash heap.

### Ja'ja' Explains Recent Events in East Beirut

*NC231413 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1215 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] In an interview with *MAGAZINE*, Dr Samir Ja'ja' justifies the 15 January operations. He reassures the public, saying: We tried every possible peaceful and democratic way of avoiding a confrontation, but to no avail. All our attempts to persuade the other side to give up their abnormal practices failed to lead to any result or minimal amount of understanding. This situation threatened to fragment the Lebanese forces, particularly since these abnormal actions became the main reason for the increasing contradictions within the Christian community.

Dr Ja'ja' added: Any postponement by us would have allowed the situation in the Christian areas to deteriorate even further. Between 9 May 1985 and 15 January 1986, the Lebanese Forces in fact practiced the opposite of what they preached. They monopolized Christian decision making. In addition, the terrorist system and pressure from certain intelligence organs crippled political life in our areas, rendering the process of rebuilding the organizational structure in the Lebanese Forces impossible.

Ja'ja' went on to say: With this state of corruption and divisions, in which the Christian community was intrinsically deprived of the power to protect itself, the intelligence organs adopted two ways of subjugating the citizens — exerting pressure and using intimidation and physical attacks on the one hand, and restricting press freedom on the other. These actions led to a state of political fragmentation and moral deterioration within a community that found itself without a cause. What was more serious was that this situation led to the creation of combat lines inside the Christian areas. This state of affairs prompted us to take action.

Ja'ja' stressed that once complete control was established in the Christian areas, an end would finally be put to all those abnormal actions of which the citizens complained. He noted that a leader must refrain from imposing tyranny on the people or intimidating them. He said: I am not a political leader in the sense that the people in Lebanon understand the term, because a politician is associated with corruption in this country.

Ja'ja' emphasized that the 15 January operation was carried out to achieve the goals of the 12 March uprising. The emergency committee that has been formed should be considered capable of effecting change and reform both within the Phalangist Party and in the community as a whole. He reassured citizens that the necessary measures have been taken to prevent any nonpolitical action from succeeding. He expressed surprise that the champions of peace and accord should mass their troops at the gates of our areas, and talk peace while in fact declaring war. We do not want war but we know how to defend our areas if attacked.

Responding to a question, Dr Ja'ja' said: I have no problem about addressing myself directly to former President Sulayman

Franjiyah or calling on him to act to bring salvation to the Christians and defend their unity at this extremely serious juncture in their history.

### Birri Arrives in Sierra Leone 23 Jan

*NC240615 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Sources at Minister Nabih Birri's office in Beirut have said that Minister Birri arrived in Sierra Leone from Damascus yesterday. He was received by the Sierra Leonean foreign minister, several officials of the Lebanese community led by Jamil Sa'id, and the Lebanese Ambassador to Sierra Leone. The Sierra Leonean president is expected to receive Minister Birri at 1300 today.

### Parliament Speaker Returns From Damascus

*NC220604 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, returned to Beirut last night after a visit to Damascus, during which he held discussions with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and senior Syrian officials on current conditions in Lebanon.

### Sham'un Cited on Possible 'Negotiations' With Syria

*NC211412 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 21 Jan 85*

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un visited B'abda Palace today and met with President Amin al-Jumayyil. After the session, Sham'un noted that his talks dealt with various aspects of recent developments. Sham'un said he expects negotiations to be held, adding: We have not adopted any sort of sectarian stand on this issue. We stress Lebanon's sovereignty and independence, and the dignity of its people. Sham'un continued: Once these conditions have been met, we will be ready to reach a close agreement with Syria. He pointed out that all Lebanese must understand this, saying: We don't want to defend a sectarian right. We only want to defend Lebanon and its sovereignty, as most Christians are interested in preserving their homeland's dignity and sovereignty.

Former President Sham'un emphasized that there is no special Maronite, Christian, or Islamic demand. He added: We only seek to serve the interests of Lebanon and its people. Once the Syrians are prepared to enter into negotiations on this basis, we will be there to negotiate and to sign, he concluded.

### Disappointment at U.S. Veto in Security Council

*NC180733 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Continuing to follow a policy that opposes justice and which supports the Israeli enemy both politically and materially, the United States has aborted the Lebanese complaint at the UN Security Council. This complaint had been lodged against Israel's terrorist practices in southern Lebanon. The United States vetoed the Lebanese draft resolution despite the amendments introduced to it.

It should be recalled that the amended draft resolution, which was more flexible than the original draft, received 11 votes. The three countries of Australia, Denmark, and Britain abstained from voting. The United States justified its veto by saying that the draft resolution was lopsided and failed to refer to the rocket attacks against Israeli land. Diplomatic sources have indicated that the amended draft resolution dropped the word aggression and instead spoke about acts of violence in the hope that the United States would not use its right of veto.

Lebanon's Ambassador Rashid Fakhuri has expressed his disappointment at the rejection of the draft resolution, which called for the Israeli forces' immediate withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

### Resistance Kills Israeli Officer, Wounds 2 Soldiers

*NC171416 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Lebanese national resistance fighters detonated an explosive charge on the Al-Tiri road at 1400 this afternoon. A vehicle belonging to the Israeli enemy was destroyed, one Israeli officer was killed, and two soldiers were wounded.

A position held jointly by the enemy's forces and Lahd militiamen in Tallat Yatir received a direct rocket hit.

### Resistance Attacks Galilee, Israeli-Lahd Positions

*NC201831 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] The Lebanese national resistance front has announced that the martyrs Muhammad and 'Ali Saqr group has attacked Upper Galilee with three Grad rockets from Ard Bayt Lif in the security zone. The rockets hit their targets.

A statement issued by the front said that on its way back, the group clashed with Lahd army personnel stationed between Kafra and Sribbin. Three agents in Lahd's army were wounded. The group returned safely to base.

Meanwhile, Lahd militiamen commanded by agents Husayn 'Abd al-Nabi and Ahmad Shibli entered Kafra and robbed four houses.

In addition, the Israeli occupation forces opened heavy gunfire on Kafra at dawn today, damaging the house of Musa Hamdan.

In another development, national resistance fighters fired a katyusha rocket at an Israeli position in Tallat 'Alman this morning. The number of casualties could not be determined because the Israeli forces immediately opened heavy gunfire.

National resistance fighters also used RPG's to attack an Israeli position on Tallat Yatar, scoring direct hits. Meanwhile, a position jointly held by the Israeli forces and agent Lahd army forces in Rshaf was the target of a katyusha attack. The Israelis retaliated with machinegun fire.

Our correspondent in western Al-Biqa' reports that Major Yusuf, the Israeli intelligence officer in the so-called security zone, has summoned some of the inhabitants of Al-Tiri to the Israeli center in Saff al-Hawa and asked them to carry arms in the town and to open a center for the so-called national guards supported by Israel. The inhabitants were given 3 days to comply, or else their fate will be similar to that of the inhabitants of Kunin.

Meanwhile, there is tension between the Israeli forces and the agent Lahd militia on the one hand, and the Irish UNIFIL contingent on the other. The Irish contingent has been greatly harassed by the Israelis. It is in control of the villages facing the so-called security zone and its area of operation includes Tibnin, Haris, 'Ayta al-Jabal, Bra'shit, Bayt Yahun, Majdal Silm, Shaqra, Haddathah, and Al-Tiri.

An Irish officer has reported that his soldiers recently came under Israeli gunfire when they tried to protect the inhabitants of Al-Tiri. The Israelis had tried to storm the town. The Israelis always claim that the Irish contingent facilitates the affairs of Amal Movement personnel.

It appears that this Israeli harassment is part of the covert campaign to make the Irish contingent leave. The Israelis have succeeded in making the Netherlands and Norwegian contingents leave.

## Amal Seizes Anti-Syrian Leaflets in Lebanon

*NC231233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1130 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] The Amal security apparatus this morning arrested Mahmud Baydun from Bint Jubayl, as he was preparing to distribute leaflets in Al-Biqa' and Tyre. The leaflets, which he had received from agents, specifically agent Husayn 'Abd al-Nabi, include the following statement:

Our brother strugglers have recently been undergoing acute ordeals as a result of the outrageous actions of the Syrian forces in Lebanon. The hand of the Syrian forces in Lebanon is smeared with the blood of our heroes and strugglers and of our innocent martyrs. The Syrian forces are killing and detaining our men in collusion with the enemies of Islam and Muslims, though they pretend to give assistance from time to time.

Personnel of the Syrian forces in Lebanon are preventing us from performing the holy Jihad against the Zionist enemy and its collaborators, who have sold their consciences. It is regrettable that their artillery strikes at our strugglers from behind while the Jewish artillery directs its fire at them from the south.

The statement is signed by the Sons of the Islamic Revolution.

An Amal movement source has said that these leaflets are the work of Israel's Mossad and intelligence. Our kinfolk in the liberated areas would not be deceived by such tendentious and seditious campaigns.

## Northern Al-Matn Shelled; Army Advance 'Repulsed'

*NC231549 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1500 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] The combat lines in northern Al-Matn remain tense. A military source has reported that Army positions in Al-Dawwar, Al-Qaysariyah, and Zighrin have come under fire from 120-mm mortars. Duhur al-Shuwayr and Tarshish have also been shelled. Sniper fire was exchanged at noon today along the port and Normandy combat lines in Beirut.

A Syrian Social Nationalist Party source has announced that positions held by the group's forces in Duhur al-Shuwayr and Bulunya came under artillery fire this morning. According to this source, these units repulsed an attempt by the Army to advance along the Al-Dawwar axis. The situation is now tense, with intermittent artillery and automatic weapons fire reported along the combat lines.

## Lebanese Army Inflicts Losses on Al-Matn 'Aggressors'

*NC231559 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1515 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] The Syrian nationalists and communists in the upper Al-Matn have been provoking the military once again. They have also shelled residential areas in Al-Dawwar and Bikfayya. The Lebanese Army has employed the appropriate weapons in answering the sources of this fire, and has inflicted human and material losses on the aggressors. There have been abortive attempts to infiltrate toward Al-Dawwar. According to our latest reports, Bikfayya and Al-Dawwar are now coming under artillery fire.

## Fighting Spreads to Suq al-Gharb, Upper Al-Matn

*NC231818 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1715 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] The security situation on the Suq al-Gharb and upper Al-Matn fronts flared up this evening. Rocket launchers in Ru'aysat Sawfar and artillery emplacements in Mansuriyat Bhamdun and Duhur al-'Ibadiyah began firing rockets and shells indiscriminately on military positions and on nearby and remote areas, including 'Arayya, Dahr al-Wahsh, Al-Kahhaiah, Brummana, and Al-Mukallis.

According to our latest report from the upper Al-Matn, Al-Duwwar and 'Ayn al-Tuffahah were the targets of rockets fired intermittently from launchers deployed in 'Ayn Tut, (Bkillana), and Al-Mutayn. The Al-Duwwar hills and the outskirts of Bikfayya were subjected to an artillery barrage from Duhur al-Shuwayr and Bulunya. The Tamraz hill, Al-Duwwar, and Bikfayya were shelled by guns on the Motorola hill in Tarshish.

## Al-Matn Shelling Continues; Cease-Fire on Mountain

*NC232001 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1900 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] A security source has reported that exchanges of intermittent artillery fire are continuing on the Upper al-Matn front. Fighting stopped on the mountain at 1935 today, when a cease-fire was scheduled to take effect. This came in the wake of artillery duels and rocket fire along the Suq al-Gharb, 'Aytat, Dahr al-Wahsh, and 'Alayh combat lines between 1915 and 1930.

In another development, an unidentified person fired an RPG into the air in the 'Ayn al-Tinah section of West Beirut. There were no casualties. A bomb was thrown near the Al-Sharq Movie Theater in the Sabra area at 2030, and this was followed by automatic weapons fire.

## 'Fierce' Fighting Reported Raging in Mountain Area

*NC241236 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*
*1145 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] According to the latest security reports, fierce fighting has been raging along the combat lines of Dahr al-Wahsh, 'Alayh, 'Arayya, and Shwit since midday. Tanks and long-range artillery are being used. A cease-fire was arranged to go into effect of 1330, but it has not yet been observed.

Junblatt's followers aggravated the situation along the mountain lines after 1100. They directed machinegun fire at Army positions in Suq al-Gharb. Clashes then ensued, involving the use of rockets and mortars. The tension then spread to the combat lines of 'Alayh and Dahr al-Wahsh. The Army returned fire with the appropriate weapons. Meanwhile, shells fell on Al-Kahhalah, 'Arayya, and Bsus from Duhur al-'Ibadiyah. Sniper fire was also directed at Army positions and residential areas in the mountain area.

## Police Weapons Reported Stolen by SSNP Gunmen

*NC241226 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*
*1145 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] According to a security report this morning, Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] gunmen entered the internal security forces posts in Bulunya and Dur Shuwayr and removed the weapons there.

## Caller Sets Conditions for Talks on Kidnapped Jews

*NC240853 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 22 Jan 86 p 6*

[Text] An unidentified caller telephoned *AL-NAHAR* yesterday and claimed to be speaking on behalf of "the Organization of the Oppressed of the Earth." The caller asked *AL-NAHAR* to inform [Nazi hunter] Beate Klarsfeld, who is in Lebanon in an attempt to bring about the release of five kidnapped Jews, that the organization will not conduct a dialogue or hold negotiations with her as long as the fate of two men and six women, including four girls, who were kidnapped in Kafr Hunah in Jazzin 8 months ago, remains unknown.

## PDRY Delegation Arrives in Damascus for Talks

### Al-Asad Receives Envoy

*JN231422 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] In Damascus, President Hafiz al-Asad received Anis Yahya, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's envoy, this morning. Talks revolved around the current regrettable events in the PDRY.

### Delegation Seeks Cease-Fire

*HK240100 Hong Kong AFP in English 0015 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus, Jan 24 (AFP) — Supporters of South Yemen President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have called for an immediate cease-fire to fighting in the capital, Aden, and for withdrawal of heavy weapons.

In a statement issued here, the loyalist delegation led by Politburo member Anis Yahya said it was responding to a Soviet request for a political dialogue to save the people, the country, and the ruling Yemen Socialist Party.

About 10,000 people are estimated to have died in 10 days of clashes in Aden between rival factions of the ruling party and nearly 6,000 foreigners have been evacuated.

The delegation, which is due to meet Syrian leaders, said splits within the party went back three years.

The loyalists called on the rebels to "follow their example" and respond positively to the request of their "Soviet comrades".

### Statement on Fighting

*JN240733 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] In Damascus, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's supporters have demanded an immediate cease-fire in response to a Soviet appeal. In a statement, the PDRY presidential envoy Anis Yahya says that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's supporters have responded to the appeal of the Soviet comrades, adding that the secessionists, as he put it, have to respond to this appeal. The statement also said that the coupists, or the secessionists, as the statement put it, exploited an Israeli threat to launch an attack on the PDRY by deploying their tanks and stationing them in the capital prior to directing their guns against the legitimate authority.

The statement concluded by saying that battles will continue and there will be more destruction as long as the enemies, that is President 'Ali Nasir Muhamamd's enemies, continue their destructive practices.

## Radio Monte Carlo on Hubayqah-Khaddam Talks

*JN231310 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text]Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam this morning received Elie Hubayqah accompanied by Michel al-Murr and Michel Samahah. Hubayqah arrived here last night from Europe on a private Swiss plane. One of his confidents said that the plane landed at four European capitals enroute to Damascus. Hubayqah was received on arrival by Syrian officials who took him and his colleagues, Al-Murr and Samahah, directly to Khaddam's office.

It has been observed that the official Syrian news media referred to Hubayqah as chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee. A source close to Khaddam said that the vice president affirmed during the meeting Syria's complete support for strict implementation of the agreement on the national solution of the Lebanese crisis, which was signed on 28 December, on the consideration that this agreement forms the national basis for ending the fraternal Lebanese people's sanguinary tribulation.

It has been reported that the conferees discussed the current situation in Lebanon from all aspects. One of the journalists managed to put one question to Hubayqah. He asked him: Will you return to Beirut? Hubayqah replied with the word yes. The journalists were not able to put any other questions.

Contacts and consultations are expected to continue in the next few hours at the highest levels including other Lebanese sides and functionaries, especially since several leaders of the Lebanese National Union Front are presently in Damascus. A delegation of these leaders visited Libya 2 days ago in the company of Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', met with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and returned to Damascus last night.

Engineer 'Asim Qansuh, [Secretary general of the Lebanese Ba'th Party Organization], told our radio that the visit to Libya was successful and encouraging. It is obvious now that Hubayqah's presence in Damascus will be an occasion for discussions to form a political front opposed to President Amin al-Jumayyil, who everyone holds fully responsible for the deteriorating situation in Lebanon.

## Damascus Reports on U.S. Maneuvers Near Libya

*JN240932 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] In the Mediterranean, U.S. forces this morning began carrying out air and naval maneuvers that will last 1 week near the Libyan coast. Reports said that 15 ships from the U.S. 6th Fleet, including the aircraft carriers *Coral Sea* and *Saratoga*, are taking part in these provocative maneuvers whose domain includes the airspace of the Libyan Gulf of Sidra.

In Washington, U.S. President Reagan has issued an order allocating additional manpower and funds to prepare an aggressive plan aimed at shaking up the situation in Libya. *THE*

*WASHINGTON POST* cited informed sources as saying that this presidential order was prepared at the White House in two special sessions held on 6 and 7 January.

## Papers Write on U.S. 'Gunboat Diplomacy'

*JN230934 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0445 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Delusions of Returning To the Policy of Filling the Vacuum," the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* says: The Reagan administration has begun the new year, 1986, with the implementation of a new cycle of rekindling conflicts and creating tension in the world. Whoever said that the U.S. Administration has spearheaded this tension by rekindling the Middle East conflict is absolutely correct. Otherwise, what is the meaning of these irresponsible U.S. stupidities against the states of the region? What is the meaning of these threats and enormous military buildup off Arab shores? Does anyone believes that all that is taking place against the peoples of the region falls under what the United States terms combatting terrorism?

*AL-BA'TH* adds: Ever since World War II, U.S. policy has been clashing with all the peoples of the region, especially the Arabs. Whoever reviews the outcome of what has happened, is bound to see for himself the many big setbacks and defeats suffered by U.S. policies in the past years.

*AL-BA'TH* continues: Despite all these setbacks, here is the Reagan administration renewing the attempt to control the region through saber-rattling, gunboat diplomacy, spreading of war atmosphere, intimidation of the masses, and imposition of U.S. willpower under the slogan of combatting terrorism. It is obvious this time that the main objective of U.S. action is to abort the idea of an international conference and to disrupt the UN role. Under the cover of several false and misleading fomulas for an international conference, Washington and Tel Aviv are feverishly trying to create an atmosphere that they think would drag other Arab sides to the conference table of separate deals. This U.S. and Israeli blackmail, as manifested by the new Murphy tour, which is not yet over, aims at not only ignoring the United Nations's international role and circumventing the international conference idea, but also at imposing direct negotiations as the only method that the Arabs must accept without any objection.

*AL-BA'TH* concludes: U.S. memory, which is dazzled by the star war lights, has forgotten the ability to learn the lessons of the past years of struggle in the region. It seems that it has forgotten the setbacks and defeats suffered by U.S. policy in more than one arena. No matter how the U.S. Administration tries to ignore past experiences, the fact is the peoples of the region will not allow any power to steal their victories and the fruits of their struggle.

Commenting on the same subject under the headline "U.S. Peace," *TISHRIN* says: After creating tension in the region through threats, military buildups, and provocations, the United States has returned to harping on the Camp David tune. It sent its envoys to the region and Europe, intensified its contacts with the Zionist entity and the Egyptian regime, and began disseminating false statements and propaganda campaigns.

*TISHRIN* adds: Events show that the U.S. Administration, which is talking a great deal about a political balance, is determined now more than ever before to use all the means in its power to complete the Camp David deal. This means a great deal to the United States, which wants to establish its hegemony on the region, to achieve the expansionist plans of its base, Israel, and to avenge for its political and military defeats in the region. The political balance, which U.S. officials are talking about, means direct participation with the Zionist entity in aborting just Arabs issues headed by the Palestine question.

### $51 Million Refund to U.S. Expected Early March

*TA240523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Within 1 month, Israel will transfer to the United States the sums it was asked to return in the wake of the cuts to the U.S. foreign aid budget. This is reported by our correspondent in Washington. The reference is to $51 million which will be handed back around the beginning of March, because by then the administration must present Congress with the budget cuts required by the new law.

### Rabin Says Syria Responsible for Airport Attacks

*TA240526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says Syria, and not Libya, is probably responsible for the recent terrorist attacks in Rome and Vienna. The defense minister was speaking to a United Jewish Appeal delegation in Jerusalem last night.

[Begin Rabin recording] I have all the reasons to believe that the terror acts in Rome, maybe in Vienna too, were mainly originated in Syria and not in Libya. We have all the reasons to believe that these terrorists who came to Rome came from Damascus, which serves as their training place for this mission and the source from where they got their instructions. Libya deserves whatever has been said about it. But in this case, I believe that the springboard where from the terrorists came was from Syria. [end recording]

### Invitation Accepted 'In Principle' To Join SDI

*TA231005 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Jan 86 p 2*

[Report by Wolf Blitzer]

[Text] Washington — Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has written formally to Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger accepting "in principle" the U.S. invitation to participate in the initial research and development stage of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), otherwise known as "star wars."

In the letter, U.S. officials said yesterday, Rabin suggested that the two governments draft a memorandum of agreement on the subject.

The defence minister noted that U.S. and Israeli experts had already reviewed technical aspects of Israel's participation in "star wars." A team of Israeli specialists was in Washington last month for talks with Gen. James Abrahamson, the head of the SDI programme, and other U.S. officials.

Israel was invited — together with the NATO allies, Japan and Australia — to participate in research and development for the SDI. Participation will enable Israeli defence companies to bid for some of the project's lucrative contracts. Israel will also be able to share in the military technolgies developed in the programme.

U.S. officials yesterday said they expected lawyers to start drafting the text for U.S.-ISRAELI cooperation on the SDI in the coming weeks.

### French UN Vote, Qaddumi Remarks Protested

*TA231115 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Jan 86 p 2*

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] Israel has lodged a protest with France over its vote in the UN Security Council regarding the abandonment of the Lebanese village of Kunin. The head of the European desk at the Foreign Ministry summoned French Ambassador Jacques Pierre Dupont and told him that Israel finds it hard to understand the French behavior in supporting an anti-Israeli move initiated by the government in Beirut and dictated by the Syrians on two occasions.

Political sources in Jerusalem yesterday expressed astonishment over the fact that the government in Bucharest allowed Faruq Qaddumi, a PLO leader, to declare in the Romanian capital that Israel has no right to exist.

### Further Reportage on Peres Visit to London

#### Meets With Murphy

*TA231735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Report by Mikha'el Almaz in London — live]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' meeting with Richard Murphy today was short, because the prime minister had little time. The talk between the two lasted only 40 minutes, but a fourth meeting with Murphy was scheduled for after midnight, tonight. Today, too, no details were divulged from the meeting, but the fact that they were held in the midst of a day with a very loaded agenda testifies, if not to progress, at least to some optimism.

Here in parliament Mr Peres was present during a very impressive appearance by Prime Minister Thatcher, who faced an attack by the opposition and some of her own party members in the issue of a statement she delivered in connection with the latest political scandal here, which centers around Secretary of State for Trade and Industry Leon Brittan, who is Jewish, by the way.

Following this Mr Peres went to a side hall in the parliament building, where he is currently answering questions posed by parliament members. Among other things he was asked whether he is willing to invite King Husayn to pray in the Al-Aqsa Mosque. Shim'on Peres answered:

[Begin recording] [in English] first passage indinstinct] ...I would send it by letter, if I would have more faith in our mail system [laughter], but I could do it even by telegram, or through you. Anyway, he would be more than welcome, and if I get permission I shall gladly go to Amman, no problems. [end recording]

Well, Mr Peres said that he would be happy to invite the king if he were sure he would receive the invitation willingly, because he does not want to embarrass him. Peres said he would willingly mail him the invitation, send a telegram, or even convey the invitation through the British Parliament members. Peres said he would also be glad to travel to Amman.

Regarding the issue of the settlements, Peres answered a question saying that new settlements necessitate the agreement of the two main partners to the coalition, and added he could promise this is not very easy to obtain.

### More on Murphy Talks

*AU231818 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] London, Jan 23 (AFP) — Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy continued a series of marathon secret talks here today in a bid to organise an international conference on the Middle East, reliable sources said. Mr Peres and Mr Murphy resumed discussions at midday, the sources said, after their second meeting in four days yesterday had spilled into the early hours today. Last night's talks had gone "to the heart" of the Middle East problem, the Israeli Embassy here said. They would meet again this evening, the reliable source said.

Mr Peres was said to be insisting that the Palestine Liberation Organisation could not take part in any conference until it renounced violence and recognised Israel's right to exist. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the House of Commons today, in Mr Peres' presence, that these were indispensable conditions for PLO participation. Diplomatic sources said Mr Murphy and Mrs Thatcher had asked King Husayn when they met him here last week, to pressure PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat into accepting the conditions.

### Holds 4th Session With Murphy

*TA240637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0628 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and U.S. envoy Richard Murphy have just completed their fourth session in the last few days in London. Officials in Mr Peres' entourage told correspondents that the main topic of their discussion was the composition of the Palestinian representation to negotiations with King Husayn. The officials noted there is hardly any doubt that 'Arafat will reject the conditions set by the Jordanian monarch. They added that in his meetings in London, the prime minister has been saying that there are many possibilities for Palestinian representation in the negotiations, and that King Husayn and the Palestinians are the ones who should make up their minds.

### 'Some Progress' in Talks

*TA240520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres held another meeting with U.S. envoy Richard Murphy in London last night. Israeli officials noted that specific issues pertaining to the international conference on the Middle East and to finding substitutes for the PLO representatives were raised in the meeting. According to various reports it seems that some progress has been made in the deliberations. This was stated by, among others, the spokesman of the State Department in Washington. He pointed out that a gradual development is being discussed in the talks.

Last night, Mr Peres told British members of Parliament that he is encouraged by what has already been achieved, although there are still no answers to all the questions on the agenda. Last night an Israeli official was queried in London as to what would happen if 'Arafat agreed to the conditions set by Jordan for negotiations. He replied that this was no longer in the realm of speculations and that this was the reason for the frequent meetings with the U.S. envoy. Mr Peres will hold a fourth meeting with Murphy today.

### Views UK Ties, Peace Process

*TA231218 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1110 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Mikha'el Almaz in London; on 23 Jan — recorded]

[Text] [Almaz] Mr Peres, in your meetings with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, many compliments were exchanged. Were these just courtesies, or do they have any genuine significance? After years of coolness between Britain and Israel, can we expect a significant improvement in the relations between the two?

[Peres] In my view, we can. Not an absolute improvement, but a gradual one.

[Almaz] In which fields do you foresee an improvement?

[Peres] First of all, there are several areas which are going quite well. Our largest exports are to Great Britain. I think that in the industrial field, something may occur regarding the boycott. I also think enthusiasm toward the PLO is on a downswing, and there really is a very profound desire here to bring about a rapprochement between us and Jordan. The tone has improved tremendously. This is how things stand.

[Almaz] Last night, or yesterday, in your detailed lecture at Chatham House, you mentioned the Marshall Plan. I imagine that many Israeli citizens are too young to remember the Marshall Plan. Perhaps you would explain to them just what you meant.

[Peres] I meant a large-scale fund, with the participation of the United States and European countries, to create plants which would form an infrastructure in the fields of transportation, energy, and tourism to serve the various countries in our area. We are aware of our own economic problems, but the truth is that the Arab countries are now in a very difficult economic situation and they need this more than we can imagine. Egypt needs such aid, Jordan needs it, Syria needs it, and I believe that the European contribution can sometimes be more economic than political in nature. If Europe wants to do something, I propose that it look at the situation from this aspect, as it itself was helped in this way after World War II.

[Almaz] But the economic situation in Europe is not much better than that of England; it is difficult. Do you think there is any chance that it will respond to these suggestions?

[Peres] In my opinion, yes. However bad the situation is said to be — and, in fact, there is a bad situation of this sort in all countries — Europe is setting up joint funds of this nature and many other countries also have aid budgets within their budgets.

[Almaz] Do you believe that Japan will also be able to enter such a picture?

[Peres] I have not mentioned Japan, as we have almost no contacts with it, but I know that this has already been discussed with the United States in the past and it certainly showed interest, if there really is progress in the peace process.

[Almaz] In the lecture you spoke about a sort of summit before a summit. Did you mean something such as, for example, a meeting between you and King Husayn to set a timetable and determine the details of the talks themselves?

[Peres] I think there are too many hesitations over breaking down the barrier surrounding open meetings. I think this is a mistake. The entire world cannot stand and wait for His Majesty 'Arafat until he condescends to say whether he is coming or not — and it is almost certain that he will not come. As I believe that such meetings will also have a psychological effect on the entire area. I have proposed not postponing the meetings until after the negotiations begin, but holding them in order to prepare the negotiations.

[Almaz] You mean that such a meeting would not be binding?

[Peres] Yes. I am also proposing meetings which would not be binding because I want to see the meetings themselves.

### Addresses International Institute

*TA231234 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 Jan 86 p 3*

[Report from London by I. Finkelstone and M. Bleich]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres hinted to King Husayn that if he does not take advantage of the chance for peace, he might awaken one day to the fact that the territories have been given self-administration without his participation. This warning was voiced by Peres in London yesterday, in an address to the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Senior Israeli diplomatic sources were the ones who drew the *MA'ARIV* correspondent's attention to the indirect warning.

Peres said that progress had been made in the attempts to conduct peace talks with King Husayn and the Palestinians, but that the final breakthrough has not yet been attained; King Husayn wants to leave the door open at any cost. According to the senior Israeli sources, King Husayn still wants to get to the negotiating table.

In his talks in London, Peres emphasized that 1986 must be the year for the beginning of peace talks with Jordan.

The Jordanian king is still awaiting answers from Al-Asad and 'Arafat to his urgent questions; but no answer has come forth. The main problem remains the composition of the Palestinian delegation. Peres once again made it clear that he is prepared to go to Amman for talks with King Husayn. Peres believes that although progress has been made, one should not make light of the difficulties which have yet to emerge.

It is also clear that although they appreciate Peres' speech to the United Nations about Husayn's initiative, the British have not changed their minds about the role to be played by the PLO and King Husayn.

To a question by the *MA'ARIV* correspondent during the meeting at Chatham House on his reaction to the meeting with Thatcher and whether it would not be realitic to expect Britain to exert pressure on Husayn, Peres said that he does not talk about pressure but rather about bringing the positions closer.

One of the highlights in Peres' speech was his proposal of a Marshall Plan for the Middle East. It was later learned that Peres had discussed such a plan with the Americans and the Europeans. Last night senior Israeli soufces said that now everything depends on the extent to which the Americans are prepared to pressure King Husayn. It has transpired that the British will do nothing of the sort.

### Seeks Husayn View on Speech

*TA240801 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 24 Jan 86 p 1*

["Exclusive" report by Yosi Melman]

[Text] London — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres sent Jordan's King Husayn a copy of his speech before delivering it on Wednesday at Chatham House, the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

*DAVAR* has learned that U.S. diplomat Richard Murphy sent the speech to the Jordanian monarch in order to get his opinion on it. It was also learned that during the contacts being held between Israel and Jordan via Murphy, an agreement in principle was reached between the two countries according to which the five permanent members of the Security Council — the United States, the Soviet Union, the PRC, France, and Britain — will be represented in the international forum in which direct negotiations are to be held. The Soviet Union, however, has already informed U.S. representatives that it is opposed to this, and demands that only the superpowers be represented in the international forum.

Israel has even announced, via diplomatic channels, that the PRC is interested in participating in the international forum, but that Israel is demanding that it establish diplomatic relations at some level toward this end.

### Meets Sir Geoffrey Howe

*TA231008 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Jan 86 p 1*

[Report from London by Jerry Lewis and David Horovitz]

[Excerpts] "The PLO casts a heavy shadow over the peace process and an alternative to it must be found," Peres told British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during their one hour and 40 minute talk at 10 Downing Street yesterday morning.

Peres earlier breakfasted with British Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe and briefed him on talks held with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy in Holland on Sunday.

Peres and Howe agreed that there were clear signs of a degree of readiness on all sides, including among the Arab states, for some type of international forum. Peres told Howe that with 'Arafat continuing his acts of terror, he did not believe that the PLO was capable of making any substantive decision.

The one thing Israel and Syria agreed upon, Peres told Howe half-jokingly, was the role the PLO should have, or rather should not have.

Howe questioned Peres on the quality of life in the territories and Peres pointed to liberalization in areas such as censorship and the flow of money. Peres said he would have preferred a more liberal policy, but that terrorism on the West Bank had made that more difficult. "The Palestinians suffer more from terrorism than we do," he said.

### Holds News Conference

*TA241205 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1150 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Report from London by Mikha'el Almaz on news conference held by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, via telephone — live]

[Text][Almaz] The news conference began a few minutes ago and I will report to you about the prime minister's first two answers to questions posed by international correspondents here. The answers are rather interesting, and center on his meetings with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy. Peres said that considerable progress has been made toward contacts with Jordan. Several problems remain in two of the issues discussed. On the question of an international forum, Shim'on Peres said that there are no signs yet that the Soviet Union is prepared to take part in such a forum under Israel's conditions, namely, after it has resumed diplomatic relations with Israel.

As for Palestinian participation in the talks, the prime minister said he believes that in the next few days King Husayn will make a last appeal to the PLO and Syria in the hope of receiving the answers he has been awaiting. However, Peres added, Husayn told us that whatever the case may be, Jordan is going to conduct talks with Israel within a short period of time.

Now, let us listen to what Mr Peres is saying at the moment:

[Peres — in English]...And if I have proof to my impressions about the Palestinians, I would say that if the choice finally before the Palestinians will be to have 'Arafat without a solution or to have a solution without 'Arafat they will prefer a solution rather than 'Arafat.

[Almaz] Mr Peres replied to a question about the position of the Palestinians in the territories. He said that if given the choice between 'Arafat without a solution or a solution without 'Arafat, there is no doubt in his mind that they will choose a solution without 'Arafat.

At the same time, in reply to another question, Mr Peres praised the Americans, saying that had it not been for their help and mediation efforts there would be no progress on the question of negotiations with Jordan.

As said, the news conference is still in progress and will continue for about an hour.

### Further on News Conference

*TA241325 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has stated that in his opinion King Husayn is willing to advance the peace process in any event, even if he does not receive satisfactory answers from the PLO and Syria. In a news conference in London Mr Peres said he understands that now King Husayn is awaiting to hear what he considers to be positive answers from Yasir 'Arafat and the Syrian Government regarding the question whether they agree to his contacts with Israel under the conditions he has set. Mr Peres warned, however, that he does not want to create the erroneous impression that the sides have already surmounted all the difficulties. We are still very far from this, the situation is extremely complicated, the obstacles still ahead are very serious, and we have still not crossed the bridge, Mr Peres said. He emphasized, however, that in the last month considerable progress has been made and some of the basic stands of Israel and Jordan have come nearer to one another.

One sentence in Mr Peres' speech caused some concern. He said: I must point out that the remaining problems are extremely complicated, and there is the danger that we will not surmount them in the short time we still possess. Regarding the question of the international forum, which was also raised in the talks with Murphy, Mr Peres said there are no signs that the Soviet Union wants to participate on the basis of the conditions set by Israel, namely renewing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Our correspondent in London Mikha'el Almaz reports that Mr Peres' news conference was attended by many jounrnalists, and that most of the questions dealt with his unplanned meetings with Richard Murphy. This news conference ended Mr Peres official part of the visit to Britain. Immediately afterwards he left for Kensington Palace, which is near the Israeli Embassy in London, in order to dine with Prince Charles and Princess Diana.

## Britain To Announce Lifting of Arms Embargo 'Soon'

*TA240744 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 24 Jan 86 P 3*

["Exclusive" report by Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] London — Britain will soon publicly announce the lifting of the arms embargo on Israel.

In addition, it plans to sell oil from its North Sea wells to Israel if Israel requests this. Britain also intends to again discuss ways to prevent British companies from surrendering to the Arab boycott. This was promised by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during a meeting yesterday with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in her London office on Downing Street.

The meeting lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes, and was described as "good and friendly." Most of the meeting was devoted to a discussion on the Middle East, and the prime minister heard a report on Thatcher's recent talks with King Husayn. The two sides agreed to impose a blackout on the talk.

## Shamir, Rabin Briefed on Peres Talks in London

*TA231720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shamir and Defense Minister Rabin have already received a report on Prime Minister Peres' talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy in Europe. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer notes that the reports indicate that no real progress has yet been made in the efforts to bring about a direct dialogue bween Israel and Jordan. King Husayn continues to hold on to all the options, including waiting for Yasir 'Arafat to reply, for the next contacts with Syria, and for indirect contacts with Israel through the United States.

As for the dispute on the grounds of Egypt's withholding the report on the Ra's al-Burqa' murder, circles in the Foreign Ministry emphasized this evening that Israel does not want to exacerbate the differences of opinion with Egypt. Israel's ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sason, will again raise the clear promises made by Egypt to hand over to Israel the full report on what had happened after the murder, not only the text of the verdict.

The Likud faction will again demand that the government request the report on the Ra's al-Burqa' killing. Sara Doron, the chairperson of the faction, has told out correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami that it is inconceivable that Israel waive receipt of the report on the investigation. She will present her position on the matter in the course of the Knesset debate on the Tehiya faction's no-confidence on the Tabah affair.

## Rabin Warns Against Underestimating 'Enemy'

*TA231127 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Jan 86 p 3*

[Report by Nurit Amitay]

[Excerpts] "We should not underestimate our enemy, as this has to date been proven wrong," Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin declared yesterday addressing a convention of the Labor Party's Petah Tiqva District. According to him, the problem of the Arab countries is combining their overall military strength. The fact that Egypt is outside the war circle at present gives Israel an advantage, while the Iran-Iraq war lessens the military threat against us and leaves Syria as our only immediate enemy.

Rabin emphasized that the unity government was not a marriage born of love but a result of the reality which existed on the eve of its establishment. He came out against arms sales to Saudi Arabia and Jordan, saying that they are being sold assault rather than defense aircraft. Finally, the defense minister emphasized that the State of Israel has no interest whatsoever in initiating a war and that such a war should be averted. However, if it is forced on us, Israel should end it with the territorial achievements it deems fit.

## W. Bank Plan Meant To Reinforce Jordan's Status

*TA240835 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 24 Jan 86 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] The defense and political establishments are working out a plan of action for the territories, aimed at significantly reinforcing Jordan's status to facilitate Amman's entry into negotiations and ease the situation of the Palestinians to prevent the fulfillment of the PLO conception.

Accordingly, a plan consisting of four main clauses is being formulated with the intention of implementing it in the near future: An attempt will be made to eliminate the roles being played by Israeli General Staff officers in the Civilian Administration and replace them with pro-Jordanian officials; an attempt will be made to accelerate the appointment of pro-Jordanian Arab mayors, along the lines of the Nabulus appointment; help will be given toward the establishment of a forum of Arab mayors in the territories; on the refugee issue, action will be taken to stop the activities of UNRWA, the UN Relief and Welfare Agency, which is viewed as a factor which perpetuates the refugee problem. Instead of UNRWA, attempts will be made to recruit international support for a project for the rehabilitation of the refugees, within the framework of a sort of Marshall Plan as mentioned by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres during his European tour.

The possibility will also be examined of handling routine daily matters relating to the territories on the ministerial level, to emphasize the importance which Israel attaches to furthering the status of the territories. A deputy minister may be appointed to handle this matter. There has also been talk of easing the military censorship in the territories to bring it into line with the level acceptable inside Israel. This plan does not yet have the status of a decision but of general ideas which will be brought to a decisive debate in the near future.

As will be recalled, earlier this week Labor Party and CRM Knesset Members met with Palestinian personalities from the territories and pleaded with them to help actualize unilateral autonomy. Our correspondent believes the key question for the success of these ideas is the future of the state land in the territories. Some 700,000 dunams now remain which were "put on ice" by the Likud government to be used for settlements; if Israel suggests transferring these areas to a forum of mayors, Jordan will give the plan its blessing.

### Commander of PFLP Group in Gaza Sentenced

*TA231410 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] The Gaza military court has sentenced (Mahmud Gharbawi), aged 34, from Gaza, to 10 years in jail. The man was convicted of having served as the commander of the PFLP's political arm in the Gaza Strip, and for having been responsible for intelligence and the organization's propaganda machine. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that (Gharbawi) had previously served a 10-year prison term for membership in the PFLP and for collecting intelligence information and inciting against Israel.

### Zaq Raps Shuttle Efforts, International Aegis

*TA221301 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Jan 86 p 10*

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "Between The Hague and Sidon"]

[Text] "The serious negotiations with Jordan" announced by Shim'on Peres at the formal dinner in The Hague do not revolve around questions dealing with the nature of peace and the arrangements involved, but problems of procedure toward possible bargaining.

For the time being, nobody is talking about the nature of the compromise but of the form which the deliberations between the sides will take: the determination of the composition of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the nature of the international umbrella which Husayn needs.

However, the optimistic language carries a certain danger. Optimistic statements raise morale and prove that the government is sparing no efforts to further peace. But when you climb out on a limb of rosy expectations you take the risk of taking a harder and more painful fall when you are disappointed. The greater the illusion, the deeper the disappointment may be when Husayn, after having obtained the U.S. weapons he wants so much, will shy away from overt negotiations with Israel.

His recoiling could be caused by the two contradictory agreements he has recently secured, with 'Arafat and Al-Asad. This is why the man went to the prime minister's entourage to cool down the enthusiasm Peres' remarks had aroused. A member of the entourage explained that as yet there has been no breakthrough in the negotiations with Jordan and no progress has been made which even comes close to a breakthrough.

The signs in Sidon prove that 'Arafat does not intend to give Husayn a free hand for negotiaions with Israel. On the contrary, he is trying to build up his strength and disturb the calm on the Israeli border.

'Arafat and Al-Asad hate each other like poison. In the meantime, Syria's failure to impose its full rule over Lebanon has again caused the creation of a PLO enclave in Sidon, armed with hundreds of katyushas. If 'Arafat succeeds in expanding his base and moving southward toward the Israeli border, he could renew the potential threat to calm on the Israeli-Lebanese border.

In any event, even if 'Arafat throws Husayn the rope of recognition of some of the Palestinian notables and lets them take part in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to early negotiations with the United States, he will reserve for himself the option of making his voice heard through the katyushas.

The base his personnel are now fortifying in Sidon is a signpost pointing to 'Arafat's plots. The PLO leader is trying to renew the threat to the Galilee. He is not deluding himself that he will beat Israel militarily, but he does believe he can drag it into a military operation through the provocation of katyusha firing and thus curb the political process, if it develops in a way not to his liking.

The PLO leader is, for the moment, refraining from severing the thread with Husayn. He is letting him wait, because 'Arafat is also waiting for the results of next month's Communist Party congress in Moscow. He hopes that after the congress the Soviet Union will want to step in and impose peace between him and Al-Asad.

Because of this delusion, 'Arafat is opting to postpone his answer to Husayn. And if Husayn does not move without this answer, Shim'on Peres has nothing to rely on, even in procedural matters.

It would be worthwhile for the U.S. Administration to demonstrate political activity in the Middle East right now. At a time when the Soviet Union is incapable of making peace between two rival leaders in Aden, despite the fact that it is under Soviet influence, at a time when Soviet ships are evacuating Soviet citizens from Aden to rescue them from the pro-Soviet forces fighting at the gate to the Red Sea, the United States is enjoying the prestige of Richard Murphy's mediation between Peres and Husayn.

The Americans know that too much significance should not be attached to Murphy's shuttle trip; they are not enthusiastic about the international conference which is supposed to guarantee the Soviet Union's status in the area. But the simulation of the political momentum in which they play a sole role is bringing them diplomatic benefits. At this stage, both Husayn and Peres are prepared to help the Americans demonstrate their diplomatic activity. Husayn needs this activity to overcome the U.S. Congress' opposition to the supply of arms to Jordan, while Peres is enjoying the very fact of the "momentum," which alleviates the pressure on Israel exerted by those European countries he is now visiting.

Peres, who met with Husayn in the past without Murphy's mediation, and who spoke with the Jordanian king several times more than 10 years ago, does not need these diplomatic twists and turns. It may be assumed that Peres has not yet forgotten what Husayn told the Israeli ministers at that time. The king then expressed willingness to sign a peace treaty with Israel on condition that Israel give him back all of Judaea, Samaria, and

Jerusalem. For less than that, he would have said scornfully, you will have to appeal to the PLO.

Israel does not need an international conference for a comprehensive withdrawal. And procedural conditions, some of which Israel has already agreed to, actually prevent Jordan from making any compromise over less than that. These conditions give the PLO, Syria, and the Soviet Union the key to an Israeli-Jordanian arrangement, which is getting Israel to fall into line with the extremist position of a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal, including Jerusalem. Husayn was ready for an agreement on the basis of that position 10 years ago and the current procedural bargaining is absolutely unnecessary.

It is reasonable to assume that the Washington administration is not playing with the delusion of the Soviet Union's participation in settling the Israeli-Arab conflict. The administration is letting Murphy create the illusion of momentum through publicity about the shuttle trip. But this simulation should not mislead Israel and fool it into thinking that the United States seriously intends to relinquish its dealing with the Israeli-Arab conflict and pass it to a U.S.-Soviet partnership.

Hidden behind Henry Kissinger's sarcastic sneering about the high price Israel is going to pay for the return of the Soviet ambassador to Tel Aviv is wise U.S. advice to Israel: not to gamble on the Soviet partnership and thus lose the faithful U.S. veto, which has demonstrated this week in the UN Security Council's vote.

The direct, secret negotiations over substantive matters that were conducted 10 years ago with Husayn, without an international umbrella, were more serious than the negotiations through a mediator over procedural matters. Those negotiations were not publicly announced and both sides benefited from them, although they did not arrive at any formal peace treaty. And now, too, a peace treaty is not possible, since Jordan has linked itself with the PLO, Syria, and the Soviet Union.

## OAU Denounces S. African Blockade on Lesotho

*EA171224 Dakar PANA in English 1110 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 17 Jan (PANA) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has said that the present South African blockade of Lesotho is a challenge to the entire international community, which should respond energetically and adequately.

In a press release Thursday night, the OAU said that in deciding to subject Lesotho to an economic blockade Pretoria repeats and continues to dictate its belligerence. "This attitude constitutes a flagrant violation of moral and elementary rules of international law. It is a challenge to the entire international community which should respond energetically and adequately", the release said.

"The OAU Secretariat, recalling the decisions by which all OAU member states have expressed their solidarity with the Kingdom of Lesotho, which has in the past faced similar acts of intimidation, vigorously condemns the recent arrogant manifestation of violence of the apartheid regime. The OAU secretatiat strongly appeals to all OAU member states and the international community to give material, financial and diplomatic support to the Kingdom of Lesotho in order to eradicate this odious regime", the release added.

## African Muslim Supreme Council To Be Formed

*EA211548 Dakar PANA in English 0918 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Dar Es Salaam, 21 Jan (SHIHATA/PANA): A supreme Muslim council to bring together Muslim bodies from East, Central and Southern Africa would be formed, it was announced in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The secretary-general of the Tanzania National Muslim Council (Bakwata), Adam Nasibu, told reporters in the Tanzanian capital yesterday that the confederation of Muslim councils in the region had been discussed and agreed at last week's Libyan-sponsored conference of Southern African Muslim Councils in Bujumbura. Twenty countries would be pooled in the body, he said, and a five-man committee of Muslim leaders from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Mozambique and Burundi has been formed to work on the proposed supreme council's constitution.

Countries that have agreed to constitute the Muslim body for East, Central and Southern Africa include Malagasy [as received], Mozambique, Botswana, Swaziland, Malawi, Seychelles, Reunion, the Comoros and Lesotho. Others are Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Zanzibar, Zaire, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Namibia and South Africa. Some 150 delegates from 15 countries attended the Bujumbura meeting which ended on 11 January. The meeting was organised by the Islamic Call Society of Libya.

## ALGERIA

### Foreign Ministry Statement Laments PDRY Conflict

*LD231250 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Concerning the events in PDRY, the official spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made a statement which said in particular that Algeria is following up with great concern the tragic events in PDRY, which are leading to huge human losses, in addition to inflicting considerable damage to the achievements of the South Yemeni people and through them to the achievements of the entire Arab nation.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman added that President Chadli Bendjedid has continuously followed up these tragic events through telephone calls which he had with PDRY officials, and through various other contacts. He pointed out that these conflicts between the brothers distract the energies of the fraternal Yemeni people from their mission of building their country, and they also harm the national unity which was deepened during the war of independence and development.

The drama faced by the PDRY worsens the heavy dissensions which affect the Arab world in such a dangerous manner at a time when the need for trhe unity among the ranks and of action to answer the challenge assumes a common destiny. Algeria is all the more affected by this tragedy of division because it has always found in the PDRY a comrade-in-arms concerned above all things with ensuring a rally of Arab potential and putting it into the service of our sacred causes. It is precisely in the name of this sacred cause, the spokesman concludes, that Algeria calls for the immediate cessation of the futile bloodshed and for the restoration of internal peace in respect of the unity and sovereignty of the people of the PDRY, and this through the fraternal dialogue within the framework of the legitimate national institutions of the country.

## LIBYA

### Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed by Lebanese Weekly

*PM231110 Beirut AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic 20-26 Jan 86 pp 22-26*

[Interview with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by Jubran Tuwayni, 'Abd al-Wahhab Badrakhan, Wadi 'al-Hilu, and Nabil Barakis in Tripoli; date not given]

[Text] Question: Do you believe that the measures which the United States has taken against Libya are tantamount to a declaration of war on the Jamahiriyah, and if so do you consider that Libya today is in a state of war with the United States?

Answer: They can be considered an economic war. They cannot be regarded as war in the sense defined in international law, which means the legitimacy of one party resorting to violence against another. In other words, when the rule of law reigns, acts of violence become legitimate and nobody can then protest against violent actions directed against him. But what is happening now is not the direction of violence by one party against another but rather a war in a different field, the economic field. Therefore, Reagan has declared a state of national emergency in the United States and we know that such a state is declared when U.S. foreign policy or national security is threatened. Reagan declared that they are actually threatened by a Libyan danger and that in view of this danger a state of national emergency is being declared. Under these circumstances the U.S. President has the right to take presidential decisions without referring to Congress or anybody else. These decisions include imposing sanctions against Libya, blockading it economically, and banning dealings with it. This is the present state of affairs -- an economic war.

Question: Does Libya consider itself to be in a state of war with the United States?

Answer: Yes, war in the same sense, that is, economic war. But we do not consider that Libya alone is in a state of economic war with the United States but also the Arab nation because the United States did what it did against Libya because of Libya's Arab and national stand. There is no bilateral problem between us and the United States; rather it is the United States that is trying to punish us because of our pan-Arab stand. It wants us to put aside the Palestinian problem and the liberation of Palestine and to abandon the cause of Arab nationalism, Arab unity, and liberation of the Arab nation. It does not want anybody to say anything about these problems because the United States has it in mind to contain the Arab homeland and divide it into zones of influence as a basis for it to use in its strategic conflict with the Soviet Union. For this reason it has decided that Libya is the number one danger, after which comes the Soviet Union. When Reagan was asked how it is that he considers Libya, a small country, to be the number one danger, he said it isbecause the United States is not expecting to occupy the Soviet Union but it is expecting and indeed it is a certainty that it will occupy the Arab homeland. In order for the United States to reach the Soviet Union there are strategic places in the world which must first be occupied and have bases set up in them. When you are proceeding toward a major target and you find a small resistance in the way to reaching it, the priorities change in order to take care of this little resistance. Therefore, Libya is a priority to be dealt with on the grounds that it is the number one enemy which, when overwhelmed, will enable the march toward the big target -- besieging the Soviet Union -- to continue. For this reason our struggle is in fact equal to that of the socialist camp, because while we are defending our country we are at the same time hindering the advance of the enemy, an enemy that is advancing toward the socialist camp. When the socialist camp defeats or weakens imperialism this will have a positive effect on us because it weakens an enemy against whom we too stand because it is occupying our lands. Therefore, Libya's national stand has prompted the United States to adopt this hostile attitude toward it. Even if the problem was Libyan-American the Arab nation cannot possibly abandon one of its peoples, a small people that is being confronted with a major imperialist onslaught, even if it goes to help it out of chivalry. We are one nation and one family because what is happening to Libya today could happen to any Arab country tomorrow. The U.S. plan is aimed at enabling the Israelis to occupy or smash every Arab country individually so that eventually the whole Arab nation will be smashed militarily.

Then economic sanctions will be imposed and U.S. pressure, threats, and sieges will be applied against the Arab countries one by one until eventually we will find that the whole Arab nation is finished. The principle of self-defense should impel the Arab nation to stand against this onslaught.

Question: Do you not think that the U.S. onslaught against Libya is due to Libya being a Soviet position?

Answer: (laughing) No, if this was the case...

Question: They would have attacked you...

Answer: (still laughing) You said it.

Question: What effect have Reagan's economic measures had on the Libyan economy?

Answer: In fact they have not had a great effect, but they will certainly have an effect. Maybe they will have implications in the future. For this reason Libya is now in need of the Arab nation economically in order to confront the United States with the same weapon so that it will go back on its stand and compensate Libya for any losses it may suffer as a result of the U.S. measures.

Question: The United States has ordered its citizens to leave Libya. Will Libya take measures that would affect these citizens?

Answer: I do not think that the Americans will comply with Reagan's order. This is not the first time that he has issued such an order to them. They will blow Reagan a raspberry. This is because they live in an atmosphere that is different from that in which Reagan lives. Perhaps he imagines that the situation and life in Libya are as portrayed to him by Zionist propaganda. The Americans live here and know that Libya is the country of security, freedom, and popular democracy. But they are free. If they want to go we will not be affected and if they wish to stay they are welcome.

Question: Were there any contacts between Libya and the United States after the Rome and Vienna operations and before Reagan declared his measures?

Answer: No, no. The United States is refusing any contact and any understanding.

Question: When the United States adopts stands against Libya how does it convey this to you and which party carries U.S. messages to Libya and Libya's messages to the United States?

Answer: U.S. policy, particularly under Reagan, is infantile and rash. It is not in the least reasonable because as an actor Reagan deals with world politics in an actor's manner; he views the international theater in the same way he views a stage. In acting you can do anything on the stage but in the final analysis it is only acting. But when you apply this to the real international theater it ceases to be acting. He is now moving naval units and aircraft carriers as if he were on stage, as if explosions could occur without causing harm, while on the actual stage they could cause a disaster. Reagan has this problem because acting is guiding his policy. His policy is therefore unrealistic and illogical. During a crisis like this -- particularly in view of the fact that the United States is a superpower -- consultations should have been held with Libya and investigation of these events should have been carried out. When a state is disturbed by a particular incident it can investigate it and can approach Libya and then wait for Libya's answer through a third party or directly. But Reagan did not go through this process. Any war that takes place is preceded by a warning. It is stipulated in international law that no war can take place without a warning. In the case in which we are concerned there should have been a series of negotiations and give and take until one of us decided what he deemed fit as a result of the negotiations. Reagan did not go through these stages. Suddenly he threatened us with fleets and concentrated 41 ships against us. A few days ago we were in a state of war and at dawn we were informed that scores of U.S. ships, including aircraft carriers, were in the Mediterranean heading south toward Libya. Had they continued their advance war would have broken out. For this reason we mobilized the Air Force, the Navy, and the air defense and all the commanders went into the operations room. We were waiting for the ships to cross the 32.5 degree line of latitude that marks the beginning of the Gulf of Sidra. This was the red line which, if they had crossed it, would have begun the clash between us and them. But before midday the danger vanished and the ships dispersed and retreated. They did not come close to this line.

Question: What in your opinion was the cause of this retreat?

Answer: First, any adventure in the Mediterranean would be a serious adventure because Libya can, even with one blow, inflict a real defeat on the U.S. 6th Fleet. Also we can inflict damage on U.S. bases which are within our reach in the Mediterranean. After that it [the United States] could do anything; it would definitely occupy Libya. But there is no doubt that Libya could, before the whole world, destroy a considerable part of the U.S. power in the Mediterranean. The United States is avoiding this and is being very careful. When we realize that we are going to be finished we will act crazily and we will sink their units: Let it be on me and on my enemies, Oh God! We can sink one aircraft carrier or two, even if we have to send 50 or 100 aircraft against each. Libya has about 1,000 planes of various types and they are wary of this. Certainly the United States has thousands of aircraft and its own strategy, but a country like Libya can do something very effective in the Mediterranean with a thousand planes. We have threatened that we will turn ourselves into suicide squads, both us and our friends. We will plant these squads in Europe and America and everywhere. If war breaks out then we shall fight in any place and set off explosions. They are wary of this, too. On the other hand we cannot deny the effect of the Soviet attitude when matters reach a very dangerous point. The United States is a superpower and so is not allowed to act unilaterally in this world. When small countries fight, the area of the conflict remains limited, but when one of the superpowers becomes involved in the game it creates the opportunity for the other superpower to intervene. I would tell the Americans: You must reckon that there is a 50 percent chance that the operation would be a very serious adventure and that Libya could do something very effective in the Mediterranean. The other 50 percent may be attributed to the international attitude, particularly the Soviet Union and the socialist camp as well as European pressure. [as published]. This action threatens tourism, trade, and communications because there are in the Mediterranean gas pipelines extending between North Africa and Europe and telephone, broadcasting, and telecommunications lines and potential oil pipelines and other projects. All this would be destroyed.

Question: It is observed that on the Arab and international levels Libya is stronger than before. This is evident in Arab solidarity with it and in the Soviet support for the Libyan stand. Do you believe that the Arab and Soviet support Libya has received counterbalances the U.S. threats?

Answer: With regard to the Arabs we can say nothing about them as we are now waiting for the Arab League meeting on 22 January. Then we can say if the Arab response is equal to the U.S. threat or not. With regard to the Soviet Union we are grateful for its stand and consider it to be an excellent stand.

Question: In this economic war Libya is expected to respond by threatening U.S. economic interests in the Arab world, Europe, or anywhere in the world. Will Libya's action be confined to isolating the U.S. community and the U.S. companies or will it be a party to this [worldwide] war?

Answer: Of course Libya will reciprocate the U.S. action; it will do everything to respond to it and to obtain compensation for ourselves for any damage we might suffer as a result of the U.S. attitude. But Libya does not wish to act single-handedly because the response should be Arab since the root cause is Arab. The United States did not behave the way it did because of a Libyan problem but because of a pan-Arab problem which Libya symbolizes. The U.S. punishment is being directed against all the Arab nation. If there is a blow to be dealt then it is aimed at the Arab nation. For this reason we do not wish to preempt 22 January and we will wait to see what the Arab nation will decide.

Question: What in your opinion is the real U.S. objective behind this campaign, especially since it was rumored earlier that U.S.-Libyan relations were experiencing a certain improvement? It then appeared as if the Rome and Vienna operation had adversely affected this course.

Answer: What is happening now is not out of line with the prevalent trend, namely confrontation between imperialism and the Arab nation. The U.S. aim is to swallow up the area and then hand it over to the Israelis so that eventually it will incorporate it in its international strategy. There is a kind of vacuum in the Arab area, Africa, Latin America, and some parts of Asia. Power is precipitating toward the weaker point in the line of resistance. The conflicting powers now tend toward the weaker resistance spot. The United States is looking for bases and places where its fleets can go and for strategic locations from Bab el Mandeb, to Gibraltar, to the Suez Canal, and to the Mediterranean and its southern shores.

Obviously the United States is seeking to weaken the Arabs. The Israelis are exploiting this so that Zionism will eventually dominate the Arab nation and we will become like the Palestinians in Palestine under the British mandate between 1920 and 1936. America is creating a new British mandate. Let us imagine that all the Arab nation becomes Palestine under a British mandate. They will then hand it over to the Zionists, and the Arabs, like the Palestinians, will become refugees in camps. The same thing will be repeated. The United States is doing everything and is using an iron fist in order to impose a mandate on the Arab homeland. Under this mandate the Arab homeland will be handed over to Zionism, in which case we the Arabs will find that the whole Arab homeland has become like Palestine. In this regard Libya stands as a resistance point warning against this danger. Even these words I am saying are a danger to the United States because it does not want the Arabs to hear them or draw attention to them. In its view anyone who draws attention to this danger must be silenced. Therefore, the United States wants to silence this voice, this resistance, and this new instigator who is mobilizing the masses, unleashing the masses, and is in control of the state of the masses. It wants the Arab world to be governed by 20 rulers so that it will get together with them individually and every one of them will sign and sign, each one of them giving it a base, a zone of influence, and so on. If there were 50 million Arabs and each one of them had power, wealth, and arms the United States would be unable to contain them. For this reason Libya represents a dangerous phenomenon. The masses must win; the masses are in the battle; no longer can anyone alone sign on behalf of the millions and ignore the will of the masses. If the Libyan call spreads and the masses in the Arab homeland rise, the United States will have no hope of swallowing up the state of the masses because then it will not find a ruler ready to sign. Before this flood strikes, the United States wants to eliminate its source.

Question: Do you expect the economic war to be a holding action pending military action or do you believe that the danger of military action has receded?

Answer: The United States has threatened to take military action. All this is in preparation for military action.

Question: Therefore, a U.S. military strike is expected.

Answer: The strike could take place at any moment but it is dependent upon calculations and upon the impact of the strike on the United States as well as its effect on Libya itself. For it might turn Libya into something totally different and probably have an effect similar to that of the tripartite aggression against 'Abd al-Nasir.

Question: If there is going to be a U.S. military action where do you expect it to be?

Answer: One of the major problems for the United States is where to strike. There is nothing specific as a target. First there is no regime to overthrow because overthrowing the regime in Libya means overthrowing the people's congresses and the people's committees; these are the Libyan people. In my view Lebanon's experience was very useful. Lebanon at present is a state of the masses; a natural jamahiriyah. The government and the Army are weak and so the people act together. Therefore, someone like Sana' Muhaydali could turn herself into a booby trap without taking orders from a military commander, a civilian, or the border police. She commits suicide and by so doing kills the enemies. Such initiatives taken by ordinary people in Lebanon were spontaneous. Nobody gave them orders or told them what to do. This is the dangerous thing. One fellow strapped explosives to his body and killed 300 U.S. soldiers. Who gave this man is orders and who is his boss? He did not ask anyone's permission. He was an ordinary citizen who wanted to express himself and so he mined himself with explosives and went to the enemies. The *New Jersey* bombarded but it achieved nothing; it retreated and fled from Lebanon vanquished. In Libya the United States will find problems. This is a state of the masses with thousands of people's congresses and people's committees. Each personconsiders himself a Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Therefore there is not only one Al-Qadhdhafi. So there is no known target. There is no party to be overthrown so that it can be replaced by another party. You canot overthrow all the Libyan people. Overthrowing the Libyan people means eliminating all Libya. So let the United States come with its nuclear bombs and drop them on Libya; perhaps this will be the solution for it.

Question: In your view, what U.S. action would turn the state of economic war into a state of military war?

Answer: Logically, in fact, there is no legal justification for a military war but there is a U.S. intention to destroy the Arab nation. The U.S. policy is a rash unreasonable policy. That is why war could break out at any time. All the United States has to do is look for any pretext to launch a war. We can no longer look for what is legally reasonable in this confrontation.

Question: What U.S. action would, in your opinion, shift the conflict from the economic to the military arena?

Answer: We cannot guess.

Question: What if a U.S. aircraft entered Libya's airspace?

Answer: It would be brought down, of course.

Question: Would that be considered a passing incident or would it be considered the beginning of a confrontation?

Answer: We will strike anyone who violates our waters or space. What happens after that would depend on the other side. Would that side decide that it was wrong to enter a prohibited area and that the penalty was that it was hit and would therefore retreat, or would it use the incident as a justification for launching war? We are ready for all eventualities.

Question: Can Libya face a U.S. aggression alone?

Answer: Surely there is no comparison between Libya, a small state, and the United States, which consists of 50 states combined in one; but that does not mean that we should surrender. If we must die we will die standing on our feet.

Question: Would you not expect Arab support in this case?

Answer: If a war broke out we would expect the Arab military and the Arab youth to join Libya in the war, otherwise the regimes which oppose such participation in the war would fall, which would change the map. Some armies would decide to join, but if their rulers prevented them from doing that they would rebel.

Question: When you say that some armies would act, do you base that on contacts with these armies or on definite information about their willingness?

Answer: We rely on both. We rely on the pan-Arab stance. That would be the expected and certain outcome.

Question: Do you have faith in the pan-Arab position?

Answer: Yes, I do. Furthermore, there is no lack of contact. Over 16 years in the life of the revolution we have built strong open and secret relations in the Arab homeland.

Question: In your contacts with the Arab leaders what did you ask of them for meeting the U.S. challenge? Has Libya, for example, called for an Arab summit conference and does it intend to complain to the United Nations?

Answer: No, we have not submitted a complaint to the United Nations but we have informed it of what is going on so that the aggressor will be held responsible. We have not called for an Arab summit conference.

Question: Why not?

Answer: The foreign ministers conference will be sufficient. They will come with instructions from their governments.

Question: Will you not try the Security Council or do you not believe in the Security Council and the United Nations?

Answer: Without doubt the Security Council and the United Nations have a role to play, but because of the right of veto we do not depend on them. So long as anyone can use that right and cancel the will of all the United Nations we cannot rely on the United Nations. We call on the small nations to form a new united nations where there would be complete equality or where all the member states would have a right of veto or where the general assembly would have a right to object to such a veto. An amendment of this kind should be introduced; otherwise we would never depend on the United Nations.

Question: You have talked frequently about Mediterranean security and you have threatened to overturn the balance of power in the region if the United States waged war against Libya. What would be the nature of this overturning of the balance of power that you speak of?

Answer: Naturally the alliances in the region would change and we would reconsider our relations with all the international blocs -- the Nonaligned Movement, the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc, and Europe.

Question: Would there be a Libyan-Soviet alliance, for example?

Answer: That cannot be ruled out. Developments carry with them such possibilities. In the final analysis we are defending our existence.

Question: Did you raise this matter during your recent visit to the Soviet Union?

Answer: We certainly did discuss all these matters but we decided to leave them until their time comes.

Question: During the recent tension on the Egyptian-Libyan borders Syria declared support for Libya and that the Union of Arab Republics was still valid. Now, in connection with the U.S.-Libyan tension, what role could Morocco, to which you are joined by the Oujda treaty, play? Would it intercede to regulate U.S.-Libyan relations or would it slide militarily with Libya against the United States?

Answer: According to the Oujda treaty, from which the Arab-African Union of Libya and Morocco stemmed, any aggression against Libya is an aggression against Morocco and any aggression against Morocco is an aggression against Libya.

Question: Has the Moroccan stand been true to that context?

Answer: No war has broken out for us to determine whether or not Morocco would implement the treaty.

Question: You have expressed a desire to end the Iraq-Iran war. Does this mean a change in Libya's attitude toward Iran, and are you thinking of embarking on a new initiative to end that war?

Answer: No, our attitude toward the Iranian revolution has not changed, and that is not because it is an Iranian revolution. We generally do not betray revolutions and we do not betray the revolutionary people. I personally instigated revolution against the Shah and a revolution did take place and my call was fulfilled. Those who carried out the revolution were people who had been in detention camps. They had heard my speeches and the instructions in them which had a major effect on the revolution. It is not right for us now to betray the revolution. Our attitude toward Iran does not change at all but I have asked permission to play a part in ending the war so that all the guns could be aimed at the real enemy and the real danger threatening the Arabs and Muslims.

Question: What is the role of the Libyan-Syrian-Iranian alliance in the current crisis with the United States?

Answer: It is very important. It is the most effective alliance both psychologically and materially. If we were to make any material request for anything from Syria or Iran, it would be granted.

Question: What is the nature of the initiative you intend to make to end the Iraq-Iran war?

Answer: I have sent a message to the Iranian leaders on this matter and we are awaiting the reply.

Question: There has been much talk about holding an international conference to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict. What in your view should be the basis of a settlement in the Middle East? Elimination of Israel, restoration of the Arab territories, or...?

Answer: Even if the Palestinians and the Israelis recognized one another and even if they reached understanding we would still not feel assured when it comes to the existence of so-called Israel because it would then turn its sights on the rest of the Arabs and would threaten our existence. The existence of so-called Israel is in conflict with the Arab nation's existence. It is not simply a Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Even if they recognized one another and solved their problems it does not mean that the Arabs should rest assured. On the contrary, they would have more to fear because it would mean that the Palestinian trench has been overcome and contained, enabling Israel to turn to what is beyond Palestine.

Question: Are you for the elimination of the state of Israel?

Answer: Of course. This is an aggression which must end, but I accept the Palestinian Jews. Israel consists of Europeans, Americans, and Asians. Let them return to Ethiopia. [as published] Let the Libyan and Yemeni Jews return to their respective countries. We do not accept them in Palestine. They must return to their countries, and if they are persecuted there the pressure must be on these countries. We are not against the Jews because they are Jews wherever they may be. We are against those who came to our land of Palestine and occupied it. We should not pay the price for Hitler's crime or for the persecution of the Jews.

Question: You are renowned for your support for the world's liberation movements, some of which are accused by the United States of involvement in terrorist operations. Could you describe to us the nature of your relations with the Palestinian organizations, and do you consider what some of these organizations do to be acts of terrorism?

Answer: The Palestinian organizations are not terrorist organizations. If the Israelis strike at the Palestinians outside Palestine it is the right of the Palestinians to hit the Israelis outside Palestine. Why should the Israelis hit them in Tunisia and Lebanon, and perhaps Yemen? Is it right for the Israelis but wrong for the Palestinians? The Palestinians do not have aircraft to hit military targets, and Palestine is surrounded and protected by the Arabs, who guard Israel. The Palestinian expresses himself by hitting the Israelis everywhere.

Question: Has Libya asked the Palestinian factions to suspend external operations for some time?

Answer: The Palestinian organizations do not take their orders from Libya. We only support them. What they do and how they do it is their own business.

Question: How do you view what is taking place in Egypt and the appearance of certain phenomena such as the Sulayman Khatir phenomenon? Also, you persistently urge Egypt to abrogate the Camp David agreement. How do you suggest it do that?

Answer: The reasons which led Egypt to become a party to the David stable (Camp David) should be eliminated. The Arab nation should give Egypt whatever it can to enable Egypt to leave it. I do not believe that Egypt is satisfied with its present situation. It is trapped. Husni Mubarak is not Al-Sadat but we believe he is trapped and cannot break loose. The Arab nation should help rescue him, but Egypt does not have a mercenary desire for us to give it something in return for getting out of its present situation. This is Egypt's cause, and the major effort should come from it with our help. It is not in Egypt's interest to be involved with the

Americans and the Israelis. It is finished and is no longer an independent state. It is independent in name only. The United States controls it economically and militarily and the Israelis have ruined it and have planted themselves everywhere. Do you recall what the holy book said about the exodus? What is happening now is a return of the Israelis to Egypt, to the pre-Moses situation until there is another exodus at the hands of another pharaoh. They left Egypt in the days of Moses and now they have returned to it. Begin even said that the pyramids were built by the Israelis. In his cable to Carter after the David stable signing he said: "You have made efforts equal to the efforts of our forefathers in building the pyramids."

Question: The national resistance in the south [of Lebanon] and the Amal movement are carrying out heroic operations against Israel. What is your attitude toward these operations?

Answer: We support them and could participate in them. This is a liberation battle and it is our pan-Arab duty to support it.

Question: Do you support the tripartite agreement signed in Damascus recently?

Answer: We support Syrian steps in Lebanon.

Question: If Syria took the step of annexing Lebanon would you also support it?

Answer: We support that in principle but we underscore the freedom of the Lebanese people, the Lebanese masses, and the position of the masses there.

Question: Do you support that in the context of Arab unity?

Answer: We even support the principle, that is, the principle of annexing Lebanon to Syria and the principle of unity of the two countries. At the same time we care about the freedom and the atmosphere of the masses in Lebanon, which should not be quelled by the annexation.

Question: What is the state of your relations with the Lebanese legitimate authorities?

Answer: They are good. I have spoken with President Al-Jumayyil on the telephone. His position is excellent. He is very nice.

Question: Are you optimistic about Lebanon's future?

Answer: It is a very complex situation.

Question: In the past Libya considered Israeli threats to Lebanon as threats to Libya. Will Libya, which is under threat now, ask anything of Lebanon or the Lebanese masses?

Answer: If a war broke out with the United States or the Israelis we would ask the Lebanese masses to do everything they can. Their bravery is now well known. Like the Vietnamese, they now frighten the United States.

### Interviewed by KURIER

*AU230940 Vienna KURIER in German 23 Jan 86 p 5*

["Second part" of "exclusive" interview given by revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi to *KURIER* reporter Heinz Nussbaumer in a tent "south of Tripoli," "last weekend"]

[Text] [Nussbaumer] Colonel, once more clearly and unequivocally, is there any connection between Libya and the events of Vienna and Rome?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Clearly and unequivocally, Libya has absolutely nothing whatever to do with these events.

[Nussbaumer] But the Americans have just claimed that they now possessed concrete indications....

[Al-Qadhdhafi] They should put them on the table at last, and give us the lie -- for all the world to see. But the truth is, this kind of propaganda is psycho-terror. I have a clear conscience, and I go still further: Libya, nor any Arab country, nor Iran, have anything to do with it.

[Nussbaumer] Let us stay for a moment with the subject of Abu Nidal: Is he still alive at all, or is he dead, as many say?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] He is alive, believe me. That is certain. (laughs heartily)

[Nussbaumer] And his people -- are they actually being trained in Libya?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] To clear this up, once and for all, the camps that existed in Libya were 'Arafat's camps. When we broke off relations with him, he closed down the camps and left Libya.

[Nussbaumer] You mean the camps are now completely empty -- no one is there any more?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, they are completely empty.

[Nussbaumer] You mean to say that not a single Palestinian is here any more?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The only ones that are still here are civilians: -- teachers, students, peasants, and workers.

[Nussbaumer] And not a single armed fighter?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] There is no need for any training in Libya. There is no Palestinian camp in this country.

[Nussbaumer] In view of your great interest in the Palestinians' fate, what is your proposal for resolving the Middle East conflict?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] There is no solution. The only solution would be to have all Jews who were not born in Palestine return to where they came from. Then the Palestinians could return to the cities and villages which they were driven out of. This solution will certainly not be accepted by either the Americans or the Israelis. Therefore, there is no other choice for the Palestinians than to wage an armed struggle for their fatherland.

[Nussbaumer] Colonel, you mentioned 'Arafat a little while ago: If an Arab summit were to materialize after all in the near future, are you ready to sit down at the conference table with all those Arab statesmen with whom you have an open quarrel -- even with 'Arafat?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] If there is an Arab summit and I decide to participate, then this would also mean that I am ready to meet with all the people who are there.

[Nussbaumer] And are you actually ready to appear there?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Who knows, perhaps....

[Nussbaumer] Do you actually fear that one of your numerous enemies in the region might organize in the near future an act of so- called "Abu Nidal terrorism" in the West so as to provoke the United States to deal a blow to Libya?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] First of all, in principle, if anyone carried out an operation under the name of Abu Nidal, then this would certainly not be an adequate reason for attacking Libya of all countries. Naturally it is possible that someone is planning a thing like that, so as to pin the blame on us. But this should show how far we have digressed into the irrational: If a war in the Mediterranean region were to depend on such a conspiracy....

[Nussbaumer] Now a question that is perhaps somewhat bold: At times I cannot help wondering whether you personally regret a confrontation such as that with the United States, or whether you do not perhaps also enjoy it a little, because it seems to confirmthat your role is greater than Libya's geographic importance.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We have certainly not sought the problems; they have come to us -- certainly not for the first time...

[Nussbaumer] But now you are obviously using the opportunity to pass on your message to the largest possible audience.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It is a fact that a crisis induces more people than normal to listen. And should there be an aggression against us, we will not only repel it with every firmness, but we will then also automatically get even more attention than now.

[Nussbaumer] There is a terrible war of words under way between you and President Reagan. One is calling the other a "barbarian," a "second Hitler," a "stinking, rotten crusader," and an "aging third-class actor." Could you not tone it down a bit?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] But this (laughs at length) is political rhetoric. Seriously, I stick to my opinion: Reagan is a "second hitler." He wants to colonize the world by force -- on the same pretext that Hitler used for occupying the Sudetenland: That he had to protect the people in this region. It is very important that you give this some thought. Hitler was finished, though, as soon as the other countries allied themselves against him with the Soviet Union. And Ronald Reagan must be finished in the same way....

[Nussbaumer] Do you mean "liquidated?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I mean his era must come to an end; I don't mean "liquidate."

[Nussbaumer] In other words, for you Reagan constitutes the actual problem, not the Americans?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The main problem is imperialism. But Ronald Reagan has undoubtedly driven imperialism to the most dangerous level.

[Nussbaumer] Excuse my saying so, Colonel, but in the past few years I sometimes could not help feeling that you are actually cultivating something that one might call a hidden love-hate relationship with the United States....

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Very well, I am going to tell you now how things stand: I like the Americans, as individuals and also as a nation. But I hate that country as an imperialist center. And I hate their foreign policy, especially under Ronald Reagan.

[Nussbaumer] Then this leaves only the question: Would you, if worse came to worst, meet with this Ronald Reagan personally?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] In principle I do not refuse such a meeting. I'll go a step further: Rather than having the world slide into a catastrophe, such a meeting would be a downright necessity for me. The problem is that to negotiate with Hitler was pointless -- can one negotiate with the "second Hitler"?

### Al-Qadhdhafi Receives PFLP Official for Talks

*LD232106 Tripoli JANA in English 1850 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 11, Jan. 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The leader this morning received Taysir Qubba'h, the Central Committee member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. He renewed the standing of the Front by the side of the Libyan people in its brave confrontation with U.S. threats and economic measures.

Taysir Qubba'h confirmed the high regard the Palestinian people and its fighting cadres have for the pioneering nationalistic steady stance of the Libyan Arab people and its great revolution towards the Palestinian cause. "This honourable stance was the real reason for all the terrorist practices and successive conspiracies the world imperialism plotted against Jamahiriyah and its Arab revolutionary people".

### JANA: Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Natural Gas Field

*LD202019 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli 20 Jan (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution yesterday paid an inspection visit to the gas field "Attahaddi" [challenge] recently discovered by the Sidra Oil Company. The brother leader inspected the excavation work underway to develop this field at Al-'Aridh, which is thought to be the biggest natural gas field discovered so far in the Jamahiriyah.

The estimated reserves of the field are in the range of 50 trillion cubic meters of gas. The field will make it possible to supply the needs of all the gigantic projects based on natural gas, including the ammonia, methanol, and urea petrochemical plants and the liquid gas plant.

This field will also supply power plants in Sidra, Ras Lanuf, Zlitin, and Al-Khums with their natural gas needs by a pipeline extending from Al-Briga to Al-Khums.

### Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Italy's Craxi

*LD231142 Kuwait KUNA in English 1006 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Rome, Jan 23 (KUNA) — The Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, has informed the Italian Government of his readiness to "form an alliance with the Mediterranean countries to stop any support for terrorism in the region", official sources said here Thursday.

Sources of the Italian Government said Al-Qadhdhafi's message was conveyed by the Maltese premier.

They added that the Libyan leader expressed his country's desire to have good relations with Italy and affirmed that Libya does not support terrorism.

Al-Qadhdhafi also requested the Mediterranean countries not to allow the use of their military bases against neighboring states, the sources said.

The same sources, who are close to the Italian Premier Bettino Craxi, said Craxi has expressed satisfaction over the contents of Al-Qadhdhafi's oral message, particularly his anti-terrorism stance.

Craxi affirmed to the Maltese premier that the Italian Government is currently studying the possibility of holding a meeting between the Mediterranean countries to discuss the current tension in the region, according to the sources.

### Arab Foreign Ministers to Discuss Boycotting U.S.

*LD241013 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0717 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli 24 Jan (JANA) — JANA has learned that the emergency Arab foreign ministers meeting, which will be held at the end of January to discuss the measures and stances that should be adopted by the Arab countries in solidarity with Libya in its fight against the U.S. economic threats and measures, will include a number of subjects, among them a boycott of the United States in the field of gas exports and petroleum derivatives.

JANA has learned that this boycott will include the petroleum companies that have responded to the U.S. boycott, and that the Arab countries will work toward finding markets for Libyan crude oil, even if this were to lead to them relinquishing some of their oil customers and their markets; they might also increase their oil production and market it on behalf of Libya.

Concerning the financial and investment fields, JANA has learned that the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers will look into liquidating existing investments and refraining from any future investments in the United States, in addition to boycotting U.S. banks, withdrawing Arab deposits from them and imposing new conditions for redepositing them in U.S. banks. This is in addition to boycotting U.S. financial institutions and banks which apply the U.S. measures against Libya.

The Arab countries will also give banking coverage [as heard] for deposits of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in any other banks whenever this is necessary.

In their emergency meeting, the Arab countries will also discuss the possibility of compensating the Jamahiriyah for the assets frozen by the Reagan government in U.S. banks, and also of granting Libya loans and banking facilities.

Concerning the import of goods and services, JANA has learned that the emergency meeting of the Arab countries will discuss a number of options, including boycotting U.S. goods and services, stopping U.S. companies from participating in Arab projects, or stopping any contracts with these companies in this respect, especially companies adhering to the application of the measures declared by the Reagan government. This is in addition to boycotting the companies and individuals currently dealing with Libya. The meeting will decide on responding to what Reagan has announced.

The working paper which will be discussed by the Arab League Council includes boycotting U.S. ships, aircraft and airports and rejecting any agencies working on behalf of U.S. companies.

### Unions Discuss U.S. Freight Loading Boycott

*LD231528 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] The Executive Bureau of the Arab Transport Workers Union held a meeting this morning in Tripoli. During the meeting debates covered the U.S. imperialist and Zionist threats against the Arab Libyan people.

Particpants stressed the need for a unified stand that must be taken by all transport workers in the Arab country in order to face up to all the U.S. measures and the economic blockade announced by Reagan against the Arab nation, and to stand in one rank against the U.S. practices that America wants to impose on the Arab people.

Members of the Executive Bureau of the Arab Oil Workers Union also discussed a number of means likely to put an end to the U.S. practices against the Arab people, including the boycotting of any loading and unloading of all U.S. freight in Arab ports and airports, in solidarity with the Arab Libyan people in their confrontation with the U.S. world Zionist conspiracies.

### General Command Says Volunteers To Be Accepted
*LD202207 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2041 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Unscheduled announcement "on the acceptance of volunteers by the Arab Libyan Armed Forces"]

[Text] In implementation of the decisions of the pan-Arab basic people's congresses that were held on the Libyan soil and other places of the world among Arab nationals other than Libyans to discuss the flagrant threats by U.S. imperialism and Zionism against the Arab Libyan people, congresses in which they decided to be trained for suicidal actions and fedayeen operations; proceeding from the fact that the Jamahiriyah is the country of the masses, the country of all Arabs, the nucleus for unity, a base for challenge and struggle, the springboard for liberation, and the one that expresses Arab pride and dignity; for the sake of confronting the ferocious U.S.-Zionist onslaught, amassing all Arab energies for the battle of liberation, and comprehensively mobilizing all Arab forces prepared to fight, both men and women:

The General Command of the Arab Libyan Armed Forces announces to all youths of the Arab and Islamic nation the acceptance of civilian volunteers, men and women, to join the Arab Libyan Air Force, the Arab Libyan Navy, the Arab Libyan Air Defense, and the colleges attached to them. It also announces that it will accept all military men -- officers, NCO's, and soldiers -- who are still in service or out of it for the Air Force, the naval forces, and the air defense forces.

Each volunteer will be treated as his Arab Libyan military counterpart is treated in all respects. Those who wish to volunteer, both men and women, who are present outside the Jamahiriyah, are requested to apply to the nearest Bureau of Brotherhood or Popular Bureau so as to facilitate the formalities of their travel and pay for their travel.

Signed: General Command of the Arab Libyan Armed Forces

### Commentator Views 'Collapse' of Whitehead Mission
*LD231806 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Jan (JANA) — A JANA commentator says today, Thursday, that the collapse of the mission of U.S. Envoy John Whitehead in the capitals of the West European states and the refusal of the leaders of these states to be dragged to the side of Washington in an artificial confrontation with the Arab Libyan people have underlined the anxiety of the European governments to protect the interests of their peoples, and a political maturity that has showed an objective grasping of the essence of international relations.

The commentator says that the chaotic nature and fallacy of U.S. claims and the futile U.S. pretexts have become clear to the European officials. Senior European officials in all of John Whitehead's European stop stressed their open and frank refusal to go along with Washington in its blatant aggression against the Arab Libyan people.

The JANA commentator says that Europe, which has refused to adopt accusations against Libya that the world knows are untrue, has realized that its true interests do not necessarily coincide with the interests of the U.S. monopolies. They have also realized that the Washington government is still dealing with the European people from a domineering view, as if they were subservient peoples and not sovereign ones.

The JANA commentator concludes by saying: The U.S. envoy, who is now packing his suitcases on his way back from his failing tour, must realize that it is perhaps time for the United States to change its highhanded approach and forget that the time of direct mandate over Europe and over others has gone forever.

### JANA Political Editor on U.S. Military Exercises
*LD241453 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] The JANA political editor has commented on the old-new U.S. maneuvers off the Libyan shores. He wrote: The arrogance of power, the disease we call power mania which Fulbright, former chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, used to describe the behavior of successive governments of his country, continues to dominate Reagan, his actions, and his foolish policy which is driving the world toward a catastrophe.

Here he is, following the failure of his political and propaganda war against the Jamahiriyah and after the humiliation he suffered following the tour of begging, which took the form of promises and threats, by his envoy to Western Europe. He resorts to what came to be known in the past century as gunboat diplomacy, trying again to embroil the Mediterranean and the air and maritime navigation in it through a foolish muscle-flexing which disturbs the nerves of no one other than Reagan himself and members of his warmongering gang.

As the commander of the revolution has defeated Reagan in the propaganda battle, while maintaining his full calm and love for the Libyan Arab soil which he helped to till within the framework of the broad tilling campaign, with zeal like any ordinary citizen so that we need not eat from beyond the sea, he and the struggling Libyan Arab people will pay no attention to the new U.S. acrobatic games. This is because we already made our decisions with respect to them a long time ago. We know full well what we have to do at every stage and at the point that suits us ourselves. For this reason, there is neither need nor reason to lose our nerve.

The one who will lose his nerve will be Reagan himself, because he knows of the *New Jersey*'s defeat off the Lebanese shores, which are less armed and less strong than the Libyan Arab shores. He also knows of the fate of the *Philadelphia*, which was the star of the U.S. piracy fleet, a fleet which does not seem to have changed except in terms of the type of ships. And also Reagan knows the gravity and capability of a people who have made the decision of death and adopted for itself the slogan of armed people: Victory of martyrdom.

Reagan has no problem with cowards, with those contending for power or with those who have lost their dignity and respect. They are capitulationists by nature and they kneel at a mere signal from [word indistinct]. But his problem with us is that he knows that a people which has sacrificed half its members as martyrs and victims in safeguarding their freedom, land and honor while unarmed in the face of the old fascism that was armed to the hilt, will not employ the same pride, courage and spirit of martyrdom in dealing with the neo-fascism, even if it was armed to the top of its head. For our heroic people have not lost their basic and mightier weapon: faith, the love of martyrdom plus an arsenal of material might, the size and effectiveness of which Reagan is aware, as the Libyan people stand surrounded by a human fence of allies and supporters from every place in the world including the United States itself. They all long to settle their accounts with U.S. imperialism and its domination, oppression and exploitation, and they appeal to the Jamahiriyah to give them the opportunity to fight their just war.

The great 1 September represents the pride, strong willpower and living conscience of the Arab nation. America itself is aware of the extent of the Arab masses' rallying around the historic leadership of the contemporary Arab revolution.

The Arab states have stood united as one man in facing the challenge by postponing the meetings of its foreign and finance ministers, just as the western countries have postponed similar meetings, so that the Arabs may have the last word concerning the confrontation which Reagan is trying to impose on the world through his crusading hatred for the Arab nation and particularly for the pan-Arab leadership which is leading the struggle of Libya, the indivisible part of the Arab homeland.

The great 1 September also represents the awakening of the Third World and the outcry of the oppressed and vanquished peoples. Consequently, the more the United States escalates the battle against it, the more America provides additional proof, justification and pretexts for the need of the cohesion of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America to enter into the decisive battle with U.S. imperialism and the inflicton of final defeat on it. The people are inspired by the defeats of the United States in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Iran and Nicaragua and the expulsion of the United States from its bases in Libya, which was the beginning of the end of the new Hitlerism as carried out by the rulers of Washington, and which Reagan has carried to the height of madness, arrogance and bankruptcy.

The U.S. Government must realize that it is playing with fire. The Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will not be able to bear living indefinitely under the shadow of official U.S. terrorism and the threat of military force and economic and information wars. Consequently, Reagan must calculate the consequences of his reckless adventures and mad provocations. There is a limit to patience. He must know this quite well.

For this reason, we say to Reagan that his maneuvers will not intimidate us and we will kneel before no one other than God Almighty. We will not retract from aligning ourselves with the oppressed, defending our freedom in our land and supporting freedom strugglers everywhere.

In view of this, and before it and after it, we will not retract from calling for Arab unity and for working to realize it through various means or by promoting the liberaton of Palestine from the river to the sea.

When the only regime which is responsible for the tribulations of racial discrimination the Jews suffer in occupied Palestine has been eliminated the tragedy of the Jews would end completely, thanks to the sacrifices of the Arab nation, which also takes into consideration the task of liberating the Jews from the evils of Zionism when it struggles for the liberation of Palestine. As we have liberated it from the rancorous invading crusade we will liberate it from the criminal intruder Zionism. We are with the right and we are supported by the inevitability of history. Reagan represents the wrong and stands against the inevitability of history. Consequently, his maneuvers are no more than arrows which will recoil against him. The American people will be the first to condemn him and scorn him and then forget him, as they did with some of those who preceded him and were thrown into the dumpyard of history.

### JANA Criticizes Iraq's Anti-Libyan Propaganda

*LD231116 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Jan (JANA) — The Iraqi regime and its information trumpets continue spreading lies against the Arab Libyan people and its revolutionary leadership trumped up by the Iraqi intelligence organs and the Saddam Husayn government. This is done through Iraqi radio stations, in a desperate attempt to undermine the courageous stands of the Great Fatih Revolution.

The rancorous attacks of the Iraqi regime come at a time when the Arab nation, its nationalist and progressive forces, and all the peoples of the world declare that they firmly stand on the side of the Arab Libyan people and its leadership in the face of U.S. threats and economic measures.

These foolish attacks also come at a time when the Arab Libyan people, through its people's congresses, have voiced the historical decision to challenge imperialism and world Zionism in defense of the honor of the Arab nation and its strategic causes, primarily the Palestinian question.

The cowardly and reactionary stand of the Saddam Husayn regime against the Arab Libyan people, precisely at the present time, forces the Libyan people to stand on the side of the Iranian people, and to ally themselves with Iran against the hireling Saddam Husayn regime in Baghdad.

## SUDAN

### Foreign Minister Discusses Ethiopia, Garang

*JN221526 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Jan (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub said that Sudan and Ethiopia have stressed their firm conviction that differences between them can be removed through peaceful methods and dialogue according to a strategy for resolving these differences. This came at the press conference which his excellency held in the presence of the delegation of the East African Foreign Journalists Society which is currently visiting Sudan.

The foreign minister added that General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, and Ethiopian President Mengistu agreed during their recent meeting in Djibouti that stability in one country affects the other. They also asserted that both countries abide by the principles of nonalignment and noninterference in the other countries' internal affairs.

At the press conference Ayyub described Sudanese-U.S. and Sudanese-Libyan relations as good. He praised the role played by Kenyan President Danial Arp Moi in holding talks with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army led by John Garang. He also araised bilateral cooperation between Sudan and Uganda. The foreign minister expressed his belief that John Garang does not lead a separatist or regional movement. He noted that Garang's movement exists in the south because of geographical reasons.

Regarding Islamic law, his excellency said: There are people who support or oppose it in both the north and south. He said that this matter will be discussed in the constitutional conference.

The foreign minister said that the elections will take place in April as scheduled.

The society of the East African Foreign Journalists, which consists of 113 members, is considered the biggest society for foreign journalists in Africa. During its visit to the country the delegation will meet with the Military Council chairman, the prime minister, and leaders of the parties.

### Comments on Talks

*MB180834 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The meeting in Djibouti of six East African heads of state to launch the intergovernmental agency on drought and development, set up to find out how countries in the region can help each other in times of famine, has also had what could be far-reaching political repercussions. For example, the Ethiopian leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, had face-to-face talks with the old enemy President Said Barre of Somalia for the first time in years, and last night Mengistu had talks with Sudan's leader, General Siwar Al-Dhahab. Ethiopia accuses Sudan of supporting Eritrean guerrillas. Sudan claims Ethiopia is backing SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] rebels in the South. In Djibouti, Michael Woolridge asked Sudan's Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub if the talking had been tough.

[Begin recording] [Ayyub] Yes, we had some very frank, I'd say, exchanges of views on the accusations and counteraccusations of the Sudanese and Ethiopians at each other, and the most positive element, as I see, was that first they agreed that they should solve the problems between the two countries, and second, that they should improve the bilateral relations for the benefit of the people of the two countries. Thirdly, they insist that whatever happens between these two governments as [words indistinct] between the two [words indistinct] should not be taken to the people, for it should not affect the friendly relations between these two peoples of course, the Ethiopians were very much hard on Sudan on the level of support, they say, of the Sudanese to the Ethiopians. From our side we also accused the Ethiopians of supporting the Anya Nya peoples.

[Woolridge] The Ethiopian Government has always argued that it is up to the Sudanese Government to take action against the Tigrean and Eritrean rebels first because Sudan's support for those two movements has gone on for a much longer period than their support for the SPLA. Now is that still the case, are they expecting action to be taken by your government in the first place?

[Ayyub] I don't think the two governments discussed the two problems on a political basis but they agreed that there were accusations from both sides and that they should continue discussing these issues and removing these obstacles.

[Woolridge] Is Sudan now prepred to curb the activities of the TPLF [Tigrean People's Liberation Front], and EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] in some way, perhaps as a sign of goodwill?

[Ayyub] Yes, I think we have done that from the last 9 months or so. But apparently we could not (?convince) the Ethiopians.

[Woolridge] What specific action has already been taken against these groups?

[Ayyub] We closed down first their offices in the eastern region. From the other side we make it a point not [words indistinct] people through the Sudan and that commitment still stands, and we are still making every possible effort to forbid these organizations from getting arms through Sudan to fight in Ethiopia.

[Woolridge] And what are the first steps that you would like to see Ethiopia take against the SPLA?

[Ayyub] No, we did not discuss actually this particular issue yesterday. The two chairmen did not raise the issues of Eritrea and SPLA and how to tackle these problems, but I think in the future the contacts between the two countries, of putting long-term strategies to curtail the activities of the Sudanese in the south or the Eritreans in the north. [sentence as heard]

### Ministry Officials, Soviet Delegation Begin Talks

*JN231532 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jan (SUNA) — The first round of talks between the Soviet economic delegation and officials from the Finance and Economic Planning Ministry began here this morning. The Soviet side presented opportunities in fields in which cooperation is possible. In light of this, the Sudanese side presented possible fields for cooperation in accordance with definite priorities. The first priority was given to rebuilding the factories which were established with an aid from the USSR. The Sudanese side presented its needs in the field of storage as a second priority, particularly its need for urgent storage means to preserve this year's production of corn.

Adam Ibrahim, Sudanese acting planning minister under secretary, said that Sudan showed a desire to obtain a loan to finance the raw materials of basic products. The Sudanese side also called for viewing the possibility of renewing agreements on cultural and scientific cooperation.

The Soviet side will continue detailed discussions with the parties concerned in the aforementioned fields. It will then hold a final session to review what has been achieved.

The acting Planning Ministry under secretary said that a high-ranking Sudanese delegation will leave for Moscow in March to sign a protocol on bilateral cooperation in light of the results of the current talks.

# SOMALIA

## Reportage on Djibouti-Somalia Cooperation Talks

### Deliberations Begin

*EA220916 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali*
*0445 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Official talks between Somalia and the Republic of Djibouti on strengthening brotherly and fraternal relations, cooperation, and collaboration between the Somali Democratic Republic and the Republic of Djibouti began yesterday in the capital city of Djibouti. The talks, which were held in a friendly and brotherly atmosphere, were headed by the leaders of the two nations. Siad Barre was accompanied by his delegation. The Djibouti leader was accompanied by Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou and Djibouti cabinet ministers. A technical committee was set up after the talks of finalize a document dealing with all the matters agreed. The document is expected to be signed later today.

Last night, Challe Muhammad Siad and his delegation watched a play performed by a Djibouti cultural group at the presidency.

### State Banquet

*EA211059 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali*
*0450 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Last night Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and his delegation attended a state banquet hosted by President Hassan Gouled Apidon at State House in Djibouti. The banquet was also attended by Djibouti Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou and other government officials. In a speech at the banquet, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre expressed his gratitude for the memorable welcome accorded to him and his delegation and the fraternal goodwill extended to them during their visits to various parts of the country.

Turning to the meeting and discussions held by the SDR and Ethiopian Governments, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre said it would be appropriate to implement formally the matters agreed upon by the two sides in the interests of the two countries, the two peoples and the Horn of Africa. Challe Siad said it was imperative to foster peace, cooperation, and lasting friendship in order to promote socioeconomic development and production in the two countries of Somalia and Ethiopia. The president called for goodwill and good-neighborliness, for the chanelling of effort expended on fighting and hostility into production, for the economic development of the neighboring fraternal countries in order to achieve a brighter future.

### Joint Communique Issued

*EA222127 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali*
*1645 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] The Republic of Djibouti and Somalia today issued a joint communique at the end of the official visit by President Mohamed Siad Barre to Djibouti.

In response to an invitation from His Excellency Hassan Gouled Apidon, the president of the Republic of Djibouti, His Excellency Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the SRSP and president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], paid a 4-day official and friendly visit to the Republic of Djibouti 18-22 January.

The two leaders held discussions [word indistinct] on the fraternal relations between the two fraternal states. They also discussed regional and Arab issues as well as matters concerning the rest of the world. The two presidents welcomed with great pleasure the formation of the IGADD [Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development] organization which will promote cooperation between member-states and hence the establishment of peace and stability, which is a pillar for the socioeconomic advancement of the region.

The talks between the leaders of Djibouti and Somalia took place in an atmosphere of friendship, brotherhood, and sincerity, a manifestation of the bond that unites the two fraternal peoples. On the relations between the two countries, the two presidents, (?were) pleased with [word indistinct] friendly relations between the two countries, reiterated the importance of strengthening further the cooperation between the two fraternal countries. The two presidents (?signed) an agreement to establish an intergovernmental commission.

The Djibouti minister for foreign affairs and cooperation and the Somali minister of state for politial and economic affairs signed [word indistinct], cultural and fisheries agreements.

On the situation in the Horn of Africa, the two presidents reiterated the need to end hostilities in the region amicably, a move which will lead the region toward peace [words indistinct] the peoples in the region.

The two sides welcomed the positive political developments in regional affairs, namely the agreements reached between the leaders of Somalia and Ethiopia, His Excellency Mohamed Siad Barre and His Excellency Mengistu Haile Mariam respectively, for permanent peace to be established between the two countries. President Mohamed Siad Barre thanked President Hassan Gouled Apidon for facilitating the preparation for the meeting between the two leaders.

The two presidents, however, expressed great concern about the war between the two Muslim nations of Iran and Iraq. They called for a cease-fire between the two countries [words indistinct] believe that [word indistinct] the efforts by the committee appointed by the Islamic Conference Organization, the steps taken by the OAU, and the nonaligned group of nations.

On the Middle East, the two presidents affirmed their belief that the only way for any meaningful peace to be established is the acceptance and recognition of the Palestinian peoples' right to self-determination and for the creation of an independent and free Palestine. They called upon Israel to withdraw its troops from all the territories it captured from the Arabs in 1967, including the holy city of Jerusalem. They stated that the PLO is the only organization which can represent the Palestinian people legitimately.

The two presidents called for the implementation of the resolutions of the 21st meeting of the OAU which called for the eradication of colonialism and apartheid. They condemned the racist regime of South Africa and reaffirmed their support for the liberation movements of the ANC and the Pan-African Congress which are waging a bitter struggle to end apartheid. They also supported and sympathized with the Frontline nations who suffer as a result of their support to the liberation movements.

The two presidents also condemned [country name indistinct] for blocking the implementation of UN Resolution 435 calling for the liberation of Namibia and the independence of that country.

The two presidents affirmed the importance of the special UN session in May this year to discuss Africa's bleak economic situation, and they called upon the fraternal African leaders as well as the world community to make efforts to enable the outcome of this meeting [word indistinct].

President Hassan Gouled Apidon and President Mohamed Siad Barre also expressed concern at the economic situation in Africa which has affected the economies of their countries, and they called for the creation of a new international economic order. They supported the Lagos plan of action for development and economic justice as well as the resolution of the 21st OAU meeting held in Addis Ababa in (?July) 1985. They called for the increase in [words indistinct] between the two countries which will in turn play a big role in (?strengthening) the relations between the two countries. They also expressed their support for the implementation of [words indistinct] and called for the speedy implementation of the [words indistinct].

The talks between the two leaders were conducted in a fraternal atmosphere with the two leaders holding similar views which [words indistinct] the good relations between the two countries.

The president of the SDR thanked His Excellency Hassan Gouled Apidon and the government and people of Djibouti for the warm, cordial, and fraternal reception accorded him during his stay in the Republic of Djibouti. The president of the SDR extended an invitation to President Hassan Gouled Apidon to visit Somalia. This invitation was accepted by President Hassan Gouled Apidon, and the visit will take place at a time that will be agreed upon by the two governments.

## President Gouled Makes 'Sudden Visit' to YAR

### 23 Jan Departure

*JN231013 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] President Hassan Gouled Apidon of Djibouti left for Sanaa today accompanied by his foreign minister. Presidential sources in Djibouti did not explain the reasons for President Gouled's sudden visit to northern Yemen.

### Meets With [illegible]

*EA232048 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] This morning President of the Republic of Djibouti Hassan Gouled Apidon paid a short and unexpected visit to the capital of North Yemen, Sanaa. President Gouled, who was accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Moumin Bahdon Farah, held talks with President 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih of North Yemen. The talks centered on relations between the Republic of Djibouti and North Yemen and the bitter crisis that has erupted in Aden in South Yemen. Both President Hassan Gouled Apidon and President 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih expressed their concern at the current situation in South Yemen where various forces are engaged in battle.

## ETHIOPIA

### Mengistu Returns From IGADD Meeting in Djibouti

*EA181900 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee, chairman of the PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, arrived in Addis Ababa today after attending the first meeting of East Africa's Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development [IGADD]. Our comrade revolutionary leader was met at Bole International Airport by Comrade Fikre Selasie Wogderess, member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Present during this welcoming ceremony were members and alternate members of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau, members of the WPE Central Committee, and members of the staff of the Djibouti Embassy in revolutionary Ethiopia.

## KENYA

### Moi on Ugandan Security, Peace Agreement

*EA231558 Nairobi KNA in English 1425 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Nairobi 23 Jan, (KNA) — President Daniel arap Moi has once again called on the National Resistance Army [of Uganda] and the government's Uganda National Liberation Army to heed the people's demands and wishes for peace. The Kenyan head of state, who chaired the Uganda peace talks which culminated in the signing of the peace agreement, reiterated that no faction in Uganda could emerge as the total winner.

In a statement, the president pointed out that even if one faction gained an upper hand over the other, bloodshed would still continue. President Moi said it was wrong for leaders to continue promoting bloodshed in a country which had been ravaged by wars of all kinds, resulting in deaths of thousands of people. He called on the leaders in Uganda to stop the unnecessary wars and start building a new Uganda where peace and security prevailed for the progress of the country.

### Mwangale on U.S. Role in South African Situation

*EA231213 Nairobi KNA in English 1104 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Nairobi Jan 23 — Kenya's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, has described the prevailing political situation in South Africa as explosive and said the United States of America could play a major role in diffusing the situation. He said if the current situation is not rectified soon then the continuous cycle of violence would become more vicious. He dimissed the contention that the violence was externally motivated saying that the struggle for freedom and dignity being waged by the African National Congress was an internal affair. Mr Mwangale said this today when he received the Finnish foreign affairs minister, Mr Paavo Vayrynen who paid a courtesy call at his office.

The minister said Kenya was committed to the principle of peace, hence the great efforts made to mediate and reconcile the warring groups in Uganda. He expressed hope that despite the current problems in Uganda the parties involved would respect and implement the recently concluded peace accord. Mr Mwangale said Kenya was encouraged by the positive signs shown between Ethiopia and Somalia at the recent leaders summit recently held in Djibouti. He also disclosed that there were moves to reconcile the warring factions in the Sudan.

## SOMALIA

### Siad Barre Returns From Talks in Djibouti

*EA221437 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and his delegation returned to Zeila, Awdal region at 1200 following the completion of his official visit to the Republic of Djibouti. Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and members of his delegation, who travelled by road from Djibouti to Zeila town, were cordially escorted as far as Loyada village in the SDR by Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Apidon, government ministers, and members of the Djibouti parliament.

#### Briefing on Visit

*EA231722 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] This morning Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and his delegation went to Boorama from (Baki), in (Awdal) region. Challe Siad and his delegation were warmly welcomed by local leaders and people waving green branches and singing patriotic songs. Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, who addressed the people at Boorama stadium, briefed them on his recent visit to the Republic of Djibouti. He extended President Apidon's warm greetings to the people. He called on the local people as well as (Awdal) officials to pool their physical and mental efforts to work effectively, increase production, and utilize the region's resources.

The Sonna and Radio Mogadishu reporters accompanying the president say that the president and his delegation made inspection visits to Lawyacado and Seylac Districts of (Awdal) Region yesterday. The president met officials and the general public in these areas. He briefed them on several matters including the contacts and talks between the Somali and Ethiopian Governments, which he said are aimed at ending the long-standing hostilities between the two countries. He urged the region's leaders and public to step up their production efforts and to be united in carrying out development activities in the region.

The reporters accompanying the president add that the delegation has left (Awdal) for Jibile in northwest region.

## UGANDA

### NRA Troops Enter Kampala Precincts 23 Jan

#### Okello: Situation 'Under Control'

*NC232047 Paris AFP in English 2035 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Kampala, Jan 23 (AFP) — Guerrillas of the National Resistance Army (NRA) tonight moved through the southern suburbs of Kampala and entered the city precincts as Uganda radio, quoting head of state Tito Okello, maintained that the situation was under control.

NRA guerrillas tonight took Rubaga Hill — which overlooks central Kampala and is just 3.5 kilometres (two miles) from the city centre — where they were welcomed with cheers from displaced people packed into the Roman Catholic cathedral there. The refugees had sought shelter in Rubaga Cathedral from a week of fighting between the NRA and government troops.

Heavy gunfire could be heard in the Mengo Valley between Rubaga and central Kampala, and the NRA was believed to be advancing on the city centre.

After repeating Mr. Okello's statement that the situation was under control, Kampala radio went back to broadcasts of Western pop music that have replaced regular programmes.

#### 'No Apparent Resistance'

*EA240811 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jan 86 p 1*

[By Edward Kitaka]

[Excerpts] Kampala, Thursday — National Resistance Army (NRA) troops of Mr Yoweri Museveni entered Kampala late this evening although they did not announce a formal takeover of the government. Earlier in the afternoon they were seen at Lungujja and Kabusu, only three miles north-east and south-east of the city centre.

This evening they apparently began shelling two major government military barracks at Lubiri and Makindye, near the city centre. Yesterday, a London spokesman of the NRA said his men were only four miles away from the city centre, poised to take the Ugandan capital. Their entry this evening, was confirmed by a member of the ruling Military Council, Dr Andrew Lutakome

Kayiira, leader of the Ugandan Freedom Movement (UFM).

Even before the NRA reached Kampala, tension had mounted throughout the day as economic and other activities remain paralysed for the second ray running. This was preceded by a massive withdrawal on Wednesday by hundreds of government troops from positions south-west of here, where they had been deployed to fight the dissidents.

Earlier in the day the Ugandan foreign minister, Mr Olara Otunnu, had announced in Nairobi that president Moi, President Mwinyi of Tanzania, Gen Okello and Mr Museveni were expected to meet in Nairobi (today) for crucial talks to avert more bloodshed in Uganda and to try to solve the deadlock on how to implement the Nairobi peace accord of December 17, 1985.

There were little signs today that the government troops would return to those positions, and there was no apparent resistance to the NRA entry. Shortly after 5 p.m. heavy gunfire and explosions were heard around the Lubiri and Makindye Barracks, a clear indication that the guerrillas had begun shelling government military installations in the city itself.

Shooting was also heard at Wandegeya, two miles on the road to Bombo early in the evening. Other reports said hundreds of NRA fighters had appeared at Bakuli, not far from the Ministry of Defence headquarters. Head of state Tito Okello was said to be at State House, Entebbe, 21 miles south of Kampala. Earlier in the afternoon, well-placed sources said there was an attempt by top government leaders to marshal troops and take them back to the warfront. But the effort seemed to have collapsed at Kibuye, two miles outside Kampala. The soldiers appeared terribly demoralised and did not want to fight any more, the sources said.

People continued to run away today from the rampaging troops. Many of the people flocked to Muyenga Tank hill and other areas south of Kampala, which are patrolled by the Uganda Freedom Movement fighters. On a number of occasions, government soldiers tried to break into this area, the only safe one in Kampala. But they were pushed back by UFM men. In the resulting clashes, three UFM men have been killed since yesterday, senior UFM officials confirmed today.

And as fighting between government troops and NRA continued on the outskirts of Kampala today, the military ruler, General Tito Okello, again called for talks with NRA leader Mr Museveni. He told a crowd at Kibuye, two kilometres south of here, that he wanted ex-Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, his successor Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi, and Kenyan President Moi to attend the meeting.

Heavy shooting was heard later in the area of Kibuve, and Radio Uganda, which reported Gen Okello's speech, later stopped its normal programme and was playing Western pop music. Gen Okello earlier today toured Kampala by motorcar to reassure citizens that the situation was under control, after widespread panic and looting broke out in the capital yesterday, hundreds of government troops withdrew from frontline positions outside the capital and entered the town centre.

Heavy artillery fire could be heard from areas south and west of the capital for the seventh consecutive day today, while shops, businesses and government offices stayed closed and most people stayed off the streets. Newspapers were not published today. There was also unexplained shooting and a grenade explosion today near the parliament building, and shooting near the main post office, while residents at Entebbe reported explosions at the village of Kigungu near the main airport.

In his address today, Gen Okello said he had directed army commanders to see that all vehicles and property which had been looted from civilians yesterday by withdrawing troops would be returned to their owners. He also said, according to the radio, that the government was in full control and that civilians should co-operate with the security forces to ensure stability. The address by Gen Okello was attended by the deputy British high commissioner to Uganda, Mr Peter Penfold, the Radio said.

### NRA Storms Barracks

*EA240950 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English*
*24 Jan 86 p 1*

[Report from Kampala by unidentified correspondent: "Museveni Forces Storm Makindye"]

[Text] The Uganda main guerrilla group, the National Resistance Army (NRA), last night mounted an attack on the Makindye military barracks, only two kilometres from Kampala city centre. The attack began shortly before 7 p.m. last night, when the NRA shelled the barracks. One bomb landed right inside the barracks. It was not immediately known how many soldiers were killed, but scores of them were seen fleeing the barracks towards the city centre.

Some of them tried to flee the areas controlled by Dr Andrew Kayiira's Uganda Freedom Army (UFA), the military wing of the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM), but were ordered back lest they be shot. But some other sources in Nairobi said the fighting had broken out between FUNA [former Uganda National Army] at Makindye and the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army].

Meanwhile, hundreds of people were yesterday fleeing the suburbs of Kampala towards areas controlled by Dr Kayiira. Some residents were seen moving household property to Kabalagala, Kansanga, Muyenga and Gaba where the UFA is providing security for them. Dr Kayiira, who is also a member of the ruling Military Council, has been fighting off indisciplined government soldiers trying to enter areas he controls. At least one of his soldiers has been shot dead and another injured in clashes with government troops.

Reports in Kampala said yesterday that more than 200 government troops have died since Wednesday, while the NRA lost at least 70 (seventy) men, including one of their senior commanders, Mr Sebaggala, in clashes that started last Friday.

Although Defence Minister Brigadier Gad Wilson Toko has been urging the government soldiers to return to the barracks it seems only a few have done so. Soldiers have commandeered cars belonging to civilians and trucks to flee the capital amid reports that the NRA was about to capture Kampala.

Other reports also said government troops were reluctant to return to the battlefront and that most of them had fled to their homes in the north. The fleeing soldiers have been seen with their guns. Reports in Kampala said they might counter-attack after the NRA takes over Kampala.

### 'Eleventh-Hour' Talks Planned

*AB240957 Paris AFP in English 0900 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Kampala, Jan 24 (AFP)— Fighting between Ugandan Government troops and the guerrilla National Resistance Army (NRA reached Kampala today as the two sides battled for control of the capital. Artillery explosions rocked the city early today, with some of the fire apparently coming from government positions on Kololo Hill, in the north of Kampala, and the shells landing in the southern suburbs. It was the first time shelling took place within the city itself since NRA forces began attacking government positions around Kampala a week ago.

Uganda radio last night quoted the Army commander, Lieutenant-General Bazilio Olara Okello, as saying that the Army had full control of the security situation and denying that "some elements" had taken over. He said people should remain calm and that they should go to work as normal today, but it did not appear that his call had been heeded. The Army commander, who was the author of last July's coup which overthrew the civilian government of President Milton Obote, said the gunfire heard yesterday was from the Army repulsing the NRA, according to the radio.

General Tito Okello, head of state and chairman of the ruling council, is meanwhile due in Nairobi today for eleventh-hour talks to try to save the peace agreement he signed there with NRA leader Yoweri Museveni on December 17. He is expected to meet with Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi and also the Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, but it was not known if Mr Museveni, who has also been invited to the meeting by President Moi, would attend.

Yesterday the Kenyan press reported that the Kenyan Army had sent troops to the Ugandan border for military exercises.

# CAMEROON

## Economic Community Leaders Meet in Yaounde

### Leaders Arrive

*AB221908 Yaounde Domestic Service in English*
*1800 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Excerpt]Six heads of state of member-countries of the Economic Community of Central African States, ECCAS, today arrived in the nation's capital in view of the official opening of the community's summit tomorrow. President Paul Biya personally welcomed the various leaders at the Yaounde airport. The leaders include Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of Equatorial Guinea, Hissein Habre of Chad, Omar Bongo of Gabon, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the Peoples Republic of Congo, and Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda.

The [words indistinct] ministerial council meeting that opened yesterday is expected to [word indistinct] a range of deliberations tonight, after defining the structure of the community as well as preparing a draft budget to be submitted for adoption to the heads of state summit.

### Mbasogo Arrival Statement

*AB221402 Yaounde Domestic Service in French*
*1200 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Excerpts]Tomorrow will be a great day in Yaounde. The summit conference of the heads of state and government of the Economic Community of Central African States [CEEAC] will open at the Palais des Congres at 1000 [0900 GMT]. Pending this event, our capital this morning began to receive tomorrow's personalities. The first to arrive was President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of Equatorial Guinea.

In his first statement after his arrival at the airport, President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo expressed happiness about the existence of the CEEAC, an organization which, he said, helps to strengthen ties in the subregion, particularly between his country and Cameroon.

### Conference Opens 23 Jan

AB231215 [Editorial Report] Yaounde Domestic Service in French at 1050 GMT on 23 January broadcasts a live relay of the proceedings at the opening session of the summit conference of the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC) from the Palais des Congress in Yaounde.

In his speech welcoming his fellow heads of state, Cameroonian President Paul Biya says: "All Cameroonians and I are very happy to receive you today in Yaounde." We thank you for choosing our country as the venue of this conference. Cameroon has always worked for a rapprochement between sister states. The international crisis compels us to make an effort of solidarity in order to create the "Economic Community of Central African States which is the wish of all of us." President Biya goes on to say that it is important that the conference define the precise objectives for 1986. "We must work together in a spirit of understanding, unity, and cohesion." In conclusion, Biya says: "I sincerely welcome all of you. Long live the community and long live international cooperation! I thank you."

Next, in his speech, Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso first pays a tribute to President Biya, his government, and the Cameroonian people for the warm welcome accorded all the delegations. He presents wishes of prosperity and good health to President Biya and the Cameroonian people. He says: "Mr President and dear brothers: The CEEAC — which assigned itself noble objectives of rapprochement and economic integration of our subregion in conformity with the Lagos Plan of Action — is now 1 year old. This first year of full activities of our community was the year of material establishment and setting up of the minimum structures essential for its take-off. In fact, in accordance with our own directives, the year 1985 was devoted to supplying the General Secretariat of the community with the human, material, and financial means necessary for its operation. Now, many high-level cadres supplied by the member-states, as well as competent (?local cadres), are on the job. The building of the temporary headquarters of the community graciously offered by the Republic of Gabon was inaugurated last December in Libreville. [applause]

"In parallel with these achievements, the General Secretariat undertook several contacts in order to make the community known and especially to obtain for it a vast field of cooperation. It was thus that ties have already been established with the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the UN Development Program. Our community now has at its disposal the essential minimum for (?the realization) of its program of action. [passage indistinct] Before (?handing over) my mandate as chairman of our community, [words indistinct] in the name of the outgoing bureau I wish to thank you sincerely for your constant support and for the [word indistinct) you kindly gave my country, the People's Republic of Congo. [applause] I also wish to seize this opportunity to pay a tribute once again to His Excellency President Omar Bongo of the Republic of Gabon for his diligence in solving the practical problems pertaining to our headquarters. [applause] I congratulate and encourage the secretary general of the CEEAC and his collaborators who, in a relatively short time, succeeded in giving life to the community. [passage indistinct] We are responsible for the success of the community and particularly of its capacity of solving [passage indistinct] I wish full success to our deliberations. Long live the CEEAC! Long live African unity! I declare open the deliberations of the second session of the conference of heads of state and government of the CEEAC. I thank you. [applause]

"Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, now I have the great honor and pleasure to entrust the chairmanship of our community to our brother and friend, His Excellency President Paul Biya." [applause]

At 1104 GMT, the radio announcer says that the heads of state are now to begin a closed door session. The live relay ends at 1105 GMT.

## RWANDA

### President Names Heads of Central Committee Bodies
*EA221626 Kigali Domestic Service in French*
*2115 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the republic and founder president of the MRND [National Revolutionary Movement for Development] chaired the first meeting in 1986 of the MRND Central Committee yesterday afternoon. Yesterday's meeting was highlighted by important appointments to that political organ and an important speech delivered to the Central Committee members by the head of state. The following are the appointments as decided by the head of state following consultations with the Central Committee:

Mrs Gaudence Habimana Nyirasafari was appointed president of the Social Affairs Commission in the Central Committee, replacing Vincent Nsengiyumva. As director of the ONAPO [National Population Office], Mrs Habimana has already been a member of the commissioin for a long time.

The following were then appointed or confirmed as advisors: militants Joseph Habiyambere for the Political Commission; Antoine Habinshuti for the Economic Commission; Canesius [name indistinct] for the Social Affairs Commission; [name indistinct] for International Policy; and Stanislas Mbonigaba for the Scientific Commission.

A new post was created and entrusted to Jean-Baptiste Butera who will be responsible for general services in order to relieve the MRND secretary general of some administrative duties and enable him to concentrate more on the coordination of party activities and the mobilization of militants and to educate them in the movements' ideals [words indistinct].

### Habyarimana Leaves for C. African Economic Summit
*EA221908 Kigali Domestic Service in French*
*1600 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic, left for Yaounde in Cameroon this afternoon to attend the summit of the Economic Community of Central African States scheduled for Thursday and Friday.

## ZAIRE

### Former Deputies Sentenced for Insulting President
*AB181723 Paris AFP in French 0820 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Jan (AFP) — Two leaders of the (banned) Zairian opposition, Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba and Kanana Tsongo, were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment [each] by the State Security Court in Kinshasa for "offenses against the head of state." Tshisekedi and Kanana, former parliamentarians and militants of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS, founded in 1981, disbanded) were also sentenced to pay 10,000 zaires (about F1,300, or $175) each by the court, at a public sitting. The sentence was read in the absence of the two accused persons, who had refused to parricipate in the trials to protest against the absence of their foreign defense counsels: two Belgian lawyers, a Senegalese and a French national. Several dozens of members of the security forces were stationed around the seat of the court.

Mr Tshisekedi was arrested in October last year for having made statements to the international press in which he accused Zairian soldiers of molesting some militants of his movement. The prosecution pointed out that by attacking the security forces, the accused were offending the regime and its leader, President Mobutu Sese Seko. Mr Kanana had been arrested in his residence at the same time as Mr Tshisekedi. He was accused of having insulted the head of state on that occasion, calling him a "cannibal," among other things.

The prosecution had requested that the maximum sentence provided for against that type of offense to be imposed on them, that is, 2 years imprisonment. However, it did not retain the charge of threatening state security which had been cited by the ZAIRE PRESS AGENCY (AZAP) as the leading charge at the time of their arrest, and which could have cost them 10 to 15 years in detention. The two men had been arrested while the ruling party, the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR), was pursuing an intense campaign in favor of the 1-party system being practiced in the country.

The UDPS was created with the initiative of 13 parliamentarians, mostly natives of southern province of Kasai. Apart from the two persons who were sentenced on Friday, the leading activists of the movement are free, after being granted pardon by President Mobutu.

### Mobutu, Supreme Defense Council Meet 20 Jan
*AB211759 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French*
*1130 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] The first meeting of the members of the Supreme Defense Council took place yesterday on board the *M.S. Kamanyola.* The venue was selected by the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic for talks with his close aides of the Supreme Defense Council. The founding chairman and president of the republic took the opportunity to express his views and options relative to the promotion of the Zairian Armed Forces (FAZ) in compliance with the relevant decisions he made during 1985.

It will be recalled that the president of the republic first decided to acquire more efficient equipment that will put Zaire in the forefront in the field of armament. The objective of this, as General Bikutya explained, is to achieve the harmonious, rational, and integrated development of the FAZ in regard to the means which the country has to maximize the Army's performance in view of the present and future geostrategic realities.

Briefing the press, Gen Bikutya observed that no expansionist designs or ulterior motives underlie this objective. It is simply designed to ensure national security and the security of property and persons — both nationals and aliens.

### CAR Army Minister Visits State Police Academy

*AB231400 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1142 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Kinshasa, 23 Jan (AZAP) — The CAR army minister, Guillaume-Lucien Djengbot, visited the Matete State Police Academy on Wednesday, where noncommissioned officers of this branch of the Zairian Armed Forces are trained. The Matete State Police Academy has already trained 2,700 warrant officers who are currently assigned to various units of the national state police force.

After the visit, Mr Djengbot said he was very much impressed by the organization and quality of the academy's instructors, adding that he would like an exchange of courses between the Matete State Police Academy, and the CAR police academy.

(It will be recalled that the CAR statesman has already visited Mbanza-Ngungu and Kananga where he toured the school of artillery and armored division training site and the officer training academy.)

# IVORY COAST

## National Assembly Elects Bureau, Commission Members

*AB231400 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] The deliberations of the first extraordinary session of the seventh legislature, which were suspended on 3 January, resumed this morning. This session was mainly devoted to the election of the Bureau of the National Assembly. After electing its speaker in the person of Mr Henri Konan Bedie on 3 January, the National Assembly suspended its deliberations in order to allow the speaker enough time to hold the usual consultations before proposing the list of the other Bureau members. This was done today. During this morning's session, the National Assembly approved the list of Bureau members proposed by Speaker Henri Konan Bedie as well as the list of the members of the various working commissions, which number four.

Before announcing the composition of the Bureau, Speaker Konan Bedie read a letter from the president of the Republic relating to Article II of our Constitution. In this letter, the president of the Republic asked the deputies to elect the Bureau of the National Assembly without appointing the first deputy speaker.

The election of the first deputy speaker will be the object of the bill soon to be submitted to the vote of the deputies. Therefore, the election of the first deputy speaker did not take place today.

In this connection, we wish to specify that the new constitution — the amended constitution — stipulates that in the event of the vacancy of the post of speaker of the National Assembly, it is the first deputy speaker of the National Assembly who will assume the chairmanship of the Assembly with all the rights and duties appertaining to his rank.

# LIBERIA

## Delegation Leaves for U.S. To Meet Congressmen

*AB231820 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] A 6-man high-powered Liberian delegation headed by the president pro tempore of the Senate, Honorable John G. Rancy, is reported to have left the country for the United States to meet with members of the American Congress. According to today's edition of the *SUN TIMES* newspaper, other members of the delegation, which reportedly left the country last night, are ambassador Emmett Harmon, former chairman of the Special Elections Commission, Secom; Honorable Gba M. Gbalar, adviser to the president on national and international affairs; Honorable Tuan Wreh, senator from Grand Kru County and suspended chairman of the Liberian Action Party, LAP; Honorable Tambakah Jangabah, NDPL [National Democractic Party of Liberia] senior senator from Cape Mount County; and Honorable Ruth Payne, Unity Party's junior senator from Grand Cape Mount County.

Meanwhile, Senator Tuan Wreh has denied the *SUN TIMES* report that he was included on the delegation. Senator Wreh, who spoke with our reporter this afternoon, did not elaborate.

## LAP Vice Chairman Greaves Resignation Reported

*AB231733 Monrovia Radio ELWA English 1710 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] As the leadership row continues in the Liberian Action Party [LAP], Mr Harry Greaves, the party's vice chairman, has resigned from the party and politics. Mr Greaves reportedly tendered his letter of resignation to the National Executive Committee of LAP last Friday due to what he called decline in his health and avdvice of his family.

The former vice chairman's resignation comes in the wake of a leadership controversy which stemmed from the suspension of the party's national chairman. Senator Tuan Wreh was suspended for what the LAP Executive Committee termed making unilateral decision on behalf of the party. Later Mr Wreh reacted and announced the expulsion of some members of the Executive Committee of the party, including Mr Greaves, for what he described as the attempt to overthrow him.

## Second LAP Senator Qualified by President Doe

*AB231828 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Senator Henry F. Gbongbly has been qualified by President Samuel Kanyon Doe as senator for Nimba County. LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY] quotes a Capitol Building release issued yesterday as saying that the special ceremony took place in presence of Vice President Harry F. Moniba, Speaker Samuel D. Hills, as well as the president pro tempore of the Senate and other members of the National Legislature. The release says due to the appointment of former Nimba County Senator Edward K. Sackor as internal affairs minister, Mr Gbongbly might become the senior senator for Nimba County. The qualification of Mr Gbongbly brings to two the number of senators of the opposition Liberian Action Party, LAP, in the Liberian Senate. Mr Gbongbly was not available during the inauguration of the National Legislature on 6 January by President Doe.

## Johnson-Sirleaf Formally Charged With Treason

*AB240734 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] An Executive Committee member of the Liberian Action Party who has been in detention following the 12 November abortive invasion has been formally charged with treason by the magisterial court in Monrovia. Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf's lawyers confirmed on Wednesday that the writ of arrest has already been served on her in detention and she is to appear in court shortly for trial.

### Investment Bank President Refuses To Leave Post

*AB222058 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] A row is reportedly going on at the Liberia Bank for Development and Investment, LBDI, with the outgoing president, David Vinton. He is said to be refusing to turn over the post to Francis Horton, who was appointed recently.

According to today's edition of the *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper, quoting reports, Mr Vinton is said to be basing his refusal on leaving on the grounds that government owns minority shares of the bank. The paper further said that the board of directors of the bank, headed by Finance Minister Alvin Jones, is studying the situation before coming out with a definite decision on the matter.

### Ex-INA Member Denies Refusing To Return to Barracks

*AB212151 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] A former member of the Interim National Assembly [INA], Colonel Harrison T. Pennue, said today that rumors circulating around the country that he had been detained by the president of Liberia for refusing to return to the barracks were unfounded. Col Pennue said since the dissolution of the INA, he has received no instruction from the Liberian leader about any reassignment.

Even if I am reassigned to the barracks or retired from the Army by the president, I would accept what the president says, Col Pennue said. The former INA member told the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY that it was being rumored that he had refused to return to the barracks except he and the president, Dr Doe, returned together. He said the spreading of such rumors was aimed at damaging the good relationship between the president and himself and warned: I will not allow anybody to lie on me and spoil the friendship that exists between the president and myself.

In a related development, Col Pennue intimated that he had been informed by friends that some individuals were soliciting funds in his name from his friends in the business community. Col Pennue, who described such acts as unbecoming, appealed to the public to alert him whenever such unscrupulous requests were made on his behalf.

## MALI

### Traore Urges Countrymen To Forget War With Burkina

*AB241434 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] The secretary general of the party, General Moussa Traore, and his delegation arrived in Kouloukani today, on the fourth stage of their tour of the second region. Yesterday, the president of the Republic was in Katy where he received a warm welcome. This welcome was followed by a welcome speech by the secretary general of the Katy branch of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM], Lansana Keita, and a reply by the head of state. In the afternoon, Gen Moussa Traore chaired the conference of cadres of Katy, and as elsewhere, the UDPM secretary general recalled the main objectives of the party and the government, that is drought and desert encroachment control, the struggle for self-sufficiency in food production, the fight against bushfires, [words indistinct]. In Katy, Gen Moussa Traore stressed the need for the citizens to be duty-conscious. He underlined the need for militants to assume the responsibility of controlling bushfires, which, if left untended, can lead to the burning down of villages.

Another lesson to be drawn from the three stages of the presidential tour is that throughout this visit to the second region, the secretary general of the party has been especially emphasizing the urgent need to close the chapter of the Mali-Burkina Faso conflict. In the head of state's opinion, the achievement of our main objectives of development must lead to a strengthening of our relations with brotherly and neighboring countries. He therefore launched an urgent appeal to all Malians to consolidate the relations between the brotherly peoples of Burkina Faso and Mali. These relations, woven by history and geography and backed by rich culture, must be strengthened to serve as a basis for fruitful cooperation between our two countries and our two peoples, in the interest of Burkina Faso and Mali, and in the interest of the subregion and Africa.

### National Assembly Meets; Outlines Foreign Policy

*AB241052 Bamako Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] The members of parliament listened to a report yesterday by Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, on our country's foreign policy. The session was chaired by the first deputy speaker of the National Assembly, Moussa Toure.

In general, Minister Alioune Blondin Beye said that Mali's foreign policy as defined by the party, the Democratic Union of Malian People, is based on the following principles: restraint from the use of force in the settlement of differences between states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, total adhesion to the basic principle of nonalignment, good neighborliness, and mutually advantageous cooperation.

### Political, Economic Books Received From USSR

*AB231628 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Within the framework of the cooperation between the Soviet Communist Party and the Democratic Union of Malian People, Yevgeniy Viktorovich Nersesov, the Soviet ambassador to Mali, this morning donated an important batch of didactic material composed of political and economic books to our party school in the presence of Sidiki Diarra, the director of this school.

While handing over the material, the Soviet diplomat expressed satisfaction with the excellent cooperation and friendly relations between the two parties. In his response, Mr Diarra declared that he was convinced that this material will be adequately used.

### Malian, Soviet Writers Unions Sign Agreement

*AB231638 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] The Union of Malian Writers and the Union of Soviet Writers today signed a draft cooperation agreement at the union's headquarters in Bamako. It is a 4-year cooperation draft agreement which will enable the strengthening and development of professional ties between the two unions in the fields of literary creation and printing.

On the other hand, the Malian side proposed a 2-year scheme of implementation which will define the fields of intervention of the two unions. The scheme will be implemented after submission to the Soviet side.

The basic document of the draft agreement was signed on the soviet side by (Valery Kotolov), the head of the Soviet delegation, and on the Malian side by Ismael Samba Traore, the secretary general of the Malian Writers' Union.

### UDPM Official Receives Polisario Leader's Envoy

*AB202150 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People, UDPM, granted an audience today at 1315 on behalf of the head of state to Ould Saleck, member of the Polisario Front Political Bureau and secretary general of the SDAR president's office. Mr Ould Saleck was bearer of a message from the SDAR president, Mohamed Abdelaziz, to his friend and brother, President Moussa Traore.

The audience, which took place in the presence of Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, touched on our brotherly ties and on the outcome of the recent congress of the Polisario Front. Speaking on behalf of President Abdelaziz, Mr Ould Saleck made a point of hailing President Moussa Traore's great wisdom and constant clearsightedness as well as the maturity of the Malian people during the recent conflict between Mali and Burkina Faso which has luckily been halted.

After thanking President Abdelaziz and the Saharan people, Gen Diarra reiterated the already known positions of Mali and its leaders on the Western Sahara conflict. Shortly before his departure from Bamako, Mr Saleck was interviewed by Baba Diourte.

[Begin Ould Saleck recording] I have conveyed to His Excellency General Baba Diarra a brotherly and friendly message from President Mohamed Abdelaziz for His Excellency General Moussa Traore. The message is concerns the friendly and brotherly relations existing between the two countries and between the two heads of state. Within the framework of the consultations between the two heads of state, the message was to brief the president on developments in the Western Sahara situation, and on the Sixth Congress of the Polisario Front.

I also conveyed through Gen Baba Diarra the brotherly greetings from President Abdelaziz to President Moussa Traore and his congratulations on the fact that the Mali-Burkina conflict was brought to an end, thus strengthening peace in the subregion of which we are a member. [end recording]

## NIGER

### President Kountche Receives FAO Director

*AB221930 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, received Edouard Saouma, FAO Director General, this morning. After the meeting, he spoke to the press about the main issues he discussed with President Kountche:

[Begin Saouma recording] We discussed together the state of cooperation between Niger and the FAO. We were satisfied with the situation. The president also expressed satisfaction with the agreement which was signed this morning between the minister of foreign affairs and myself on the provision of $200,000 worth of agricultural aid [words indistinct]. [End recording]

## NIGERIA

### Paper Says U.S. Trying 'To Destabilize' OPEC

*AB231000 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[From the press review]

[Text] The *GUARDIAN* comments on the recent threat by President Ronald Reagan of the United States to destabilize the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC. The paper says the threat is not new because since the inception of OPEC, the United States had made it clear her intention to destabilize the organization. It wants the organization to realize that only a united approach to the new situation will save it from collapse.

## SENEGAL

### Diouf Returns From IFAD Conference, Comments

*AB230941 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] President Abdou Diouf arrived in Dakar this evening from Italy. During his visit to Rome, President Diouf delivered an important address on behalf of Africa before the board of directors of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, IFAD. The OAU chairman dwelt at length on the rehabilitation of agriculture in Africa, and put forward a number of measures contained in a special action program to improve the food situation on the Continent. Philippe (Yoghoi), who is at the welcoming ceremony at the airport, reports on the atmosphere there.

[Begin recording] [(Yoghoi)] President Diouf arrived here in the VIP lounge about a little more than a quarter of an hour ago. He was welcomed by the members of the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the Economic and Social Council, the National Assembly, a whole range of people who have come to welcome President Diouf here. You know, after Saudi Arabia, Djibouti, Yamoussoukro, and now Italy, the head of state has accomplished a long tour, which has given him a chance to consolidate the ties between Senegal and those countries. But do not forget, particularly, that President Diouf, in his capacity as the OAU chairman, went to plead the interests of Africa, and it is in this capacity that he was in Italy. Here in the VIP lounge, the atmosphere is a festive one. Here is President Diouf who is coming out for a question. I leave you with my colleague Mbaye Loum.

[Loum] Mr President, you have just pleaded the cause of Africa before the IFAD and, beyond it, international opinion. Considering our problems and difficulties which you have actually had the opportunity to expose to your partners, can we know how this appeal has been received?

[Diouf] I think this plea has been well received. It was addressed to all the IFAD member countries represented by their board of directors because I addressed the board of directors of the Fund. And I had been invited by the IFAD president himself to come and address this assembly. I did it in my double capacity as the president of a Sahelian country, victim of drought, attacked by desert encroachment, and as current chairman of the OAU which, as you know, adopted a program of rehabilitation of African agriculture during its 21st summit. I developed this theme without forgetting other problems associated with the African economy and its deterioration, notably the debt problem of our countries. Once again, I think the message was well received, and now we should be able, as IFAD members in association with the other IFAD members, to help this organization to consolidate itself in order to better attain its objectives. But we must also help IFAD in our own way by preparing carefully crafted documents when we ask it to finance certain agricultural projects, and this will enable us to move toward the targets defined in Addis Ababa, and which are just the concretization, the development of the general objectives which we defined in the Lagos Plan of Action. I find that IFAD is a well-managed organization, with a competent and dynamic team, headed by President Idriss al-Jazairy. I must pay tribute here to him, and express the hope that all help will be given him to enable him to accomplish his mission in good conditions.

As I was in Rome, obviously, I also had contacts with the authorities of the Italian Republic, who also received me very well. I had contacts with the president of the Republic, Francesco Cossiga, with Chairman of the Council [title as heard] Mr Bettino Craxi, and with the appropriate ministers charged with affairs concerning Senegal. And I think the discussions which I held, assisted by my ministers concerned — the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of planning and cooperation, and their collaborators — allowed us to put forward a certain number of Senegalese projects, even open up some projects which were previously blocked perhaps by lack of dialogue or by lack of understanding. In this context, we can only be delighted about this brief visit. [End recording]

# ANGOLA

## Belgrade Embassy Denounces Savimbi Visit to U.S.

*MB231016 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] In a statement issued in Belgrade yesterday, the Angolan Embassy in Yugoslavia denounced the announced visit to the United States by the Angolan traitor Jonas Savimbi. It pointed out that it was part of the U.S. vast campaign against the People's Republic of Angola. The statement also adds that the visit is aimed at crediting the ringleader of the armed group in the service of Pretoria as a representative of the Angolan people. It is also aimed at mobilizing U.S. public opinion to end the blockade for the supply for millions of dollars to enable this group to continue to massacre Angolan people and to destroy economic and social targets which are vital for the development of the People's Republic of Angola.

The visit by the imperialist running dog will take place at a time when the People's Republic of Angola has clearly demonstrated its intention to continue talks with the United States with a view to finding a peaceful and just solution for the southern African problems and the independence of Namibia on the basis of the UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, the statement noted. It also pointed out that the provocation and arrogance of the Reagan administration went as far as to announce this visit at a time when Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, was beginning a new round of talks with Angolan authorities in Luanda to solve the problems facing the southern region of our continent.

The Angolan Embassy in Belgrade called the attention of the international community to the fact that the visit by the ringleader of the Angolan counterrevolution to the United States is jeopardizing the progress of the negotiations now underway on southern Africa because it demonstrates the nature of the Reagan administration and its policy, which promotes acts of terorism at international level. Angola does not accept any responsibility for the future of negotiations on the situation in the southern region of the African Continent, it said.

## SWAPO's Nujoma Addresses Training Center Ceremony

*MB221515 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Comrade Francisco Ramos da Cruz, coordinator of the party and provincial commissioner of Cuanza Sul Province, yesterday chaired the ceremony to mark the 2d anniversary of the first center for the professional training of Namibian refugees in Angola. Here are more details from our colleague in Cuanza Sul Province:

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade Francisco Ramos da Cruz, coordinator of the party and provincial commissioner of Cuanza Sul Province, chaired the ceremony to mark the 2d anniversary of the creation of the first center for the professional training of Namibian cadres in (Quatra) ward, Sumbe city, yesterday.

Before Sam Nujoma, the president of SWAPO, Dr (Mija), the special representative of the UN secretary general for Namibian affairs [as heard], and members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Angola, Francisco Ramos da Cruz reiterated the Angolan people's support for and solidarity with the liberation struggle which is being waged in Namibia to achieve genuine independence for this territory which is currently occupied by the anachronic apartheid regime.

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma spoke at the end of the ceremony. He began by thanking the distinguished members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Angola for attending. He also thanked the Angolan people, their government, and their party as well as the international organizations for their support of the ongoing liberation struggle in Namibia against the anachronic apartheid system which disregards the most basic norms of international law and persists in occupying that territory.

After stressing the importance of the training of cadres for the future independent Namibia, Nujoma condemned the tactics of certain Western circles which continue to cooperate with the Pretoria. These tactics are aimed at delaying independence for Namibia on the basis of the effective implementation of Resolution 435.

The center for the professional training of Namibian cadres, which celebrated its 2d birthday yesterday, has more than 120 pupils who are studying industrial electricity, mechanics, and civil engineering. The classes are taught by teachers from Ghana, the Gambia, and (?Brunei), as well as a few from Namibia.

It should be noted that this center, which is situated in the outskirts of Sumbe city, was financed by the United Nations Development Program and the ILO at an estimated cost of $4 million.

## UNITA 'Neutralizes' 87 Government Troops

*PA231313 Paris AFP in Spanish 1252 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Lisbon, 23 Jan (AFP) — The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], which is the armed opposition to the Luanda regime, announced today that it neutralized 87 government troops on Friday and Sunday in four Angolan provinces.

The UNITA communique, received by the AFP office in Lisbon, added that the guerrillas of that organization also took 7 soldiers of the Angolan Armed Forces prisoner and seized 50 weapons in the actions that took place in the provinces in northern Kuanza, Lunda, Moxico, and Bie.

According to the announcement, the UNITA sustained 5 dead, 23 wounded, and 3 missing in combat.

## BOTSWANA

### Lesotho Exiles Comment on Lekhanya Coup

*MB220938 Gaborone Domestic Service in English*
*0510 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Lesotho's political exiles in Botswana have described the military coup that toppled Chief Leabua's government on Monday as only a change from one despot to another, which did not encourage them to return home.

One of the exiles, Mr William Mofokeng of (Ifesto) company in Gaborne told the BOTSWANA PRESS AGENCY yesterday that the leader of the coup, Major General Justice Lekhanya, had been groomed by Chief Jonathan, which does not make the coup a serious development in Lesotho's politics. Mr Mofokeng said Basotho exiles would only consider going back to Lesotho if perhaps there was a fundamental political change in their country different from Chief Jonathan's style of rule.

There are about 50 Basotho exiles in Botswana, most of them left their country in 1970 when Chief Jonathan seized power.

## LESOTHO

### 6-Man Military Council Sworn In 24 Jan

*MB241414 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1413 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Maseru, Jan 24, SAPA — The six-man Military Council of Lesotho was sworn in at a swearing-in ceremony before King Moshoeshoe II at the Basotho Royal Palace in Maseru at 3.15pm today.

The oath of allegiance to King Moshoeshoe II and oath of office as members of the Military Council of Lesotho were administered by the chief justice of Lesotho, Mr Justice Toeik Cotran. The ceremony was attended by several senior army and police officers and high ranking government officials. The ceremony took 30 minutes.

The members of the Military Council are: the chiarman, Major Gen Justice Metsing Lekhanya; Colonel Elias Tutsoane Ramaema; Colonel Aloysius Khethang Mosoeunyane; Colonel Michael Mkhahle Tsotetsi; Lieutenant-Colonel Thaabe Letsie and Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua Sekhobe Letsie. General Lekhanya will address the Basotho nation in a nationwide broadcast over radio Lesotho tonight.

### Five Opposition Leaders Released From Detention

*MB240813 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0812 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Maseru, Jan 24, SAPA — The five Lesotho opposition leaders who were arrested by Chief Jonathan's government after talks with South Africa's foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, on the present border crisis were released from detention yesterday afternoon.

One of the five men, Mr Bennett Thatla, president of the Marematlou Freedom Party, said today they were released yesterday after nine days in detention. The men were detained a day after their arrival in Lesotho after talks with the South African authorities.

The others were Mr Charles Mofeli, leader of the United Democratic Party, Mr Jerard Ramoreboli, leader of the Internal Wing of the Basotholand Congress Party, and Mr Phoka Chaolane and Mr Seisa Nqojane, both of the Basotho Democratic Alliance.

On Friday January 17, a top-level Lesotho delegation sent by Chief Jonathan held talks in Pretoria on South Africa's concern over the African National Congress and its resulting security measures.

At the time, Chief Jonathan said he sent the delegation to investigate the reasons for the closure of the border because Lesotho was completely surroudned by South Africa. He said he hoped the meeting would allow justice to prevail. Major General Metsing Lekhanya was a member of the delegation.

On Monday January 20 Major Lekhanya, as head of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force, toppled the government of Chief Jonathan and will now run the country together with King Moshoeshoe II.

### Stranded Cuban Foreign Minister Flies Out

*AB241155 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Harare, Jan 24 (AFP) — A Zimbabwe Air Force plane today flew Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca out of Lesotho, where he had been stranded since getting caught in the military coup which toppled that country's civilian government on Monday.

Quoting "reliable sources", the ZIMBABWE NEWS AGENCY ZIANA said the plane was allowed to land at a military airbase in the Lesothan capital, Maseru, after "intense discussions" between the Harare government and Lesotho's new military rulers. Maseru's civilian airport has been closed since the coup.

At a meeting here today with his Zimbabwean counterpart Witness Mangwende, a tired-looking Mr Malmierca thanked Zimbabwe for "rescuing" him. The Cuban official, who had been due to visit Zimbabwe earlier this week after his Lesotho stopover, apologized for the delay.

"You have had some anxious moments in the past few days, but I can assure you those are over and you are now in free Zimbabwe," Mr Mangwende replied.

Mr Malmierca arrived in Lesotho a week ago for talks with Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan, who the following day announced that he would request Soviet bloc aid in countering a South African economic blockade imposed on his country January 1. Less that 48 hours later the conservative head of Lesotho's military, Major-General Justin Lekhanya, seized power and opened negotiations with South Africa aimed at ending the blockade.

### Johannesburg TV Updates Situation in Maseru

*MB231927 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Sixty members of the ANC have left Lesotho according to reports. In the meantime, latest reports indicate that the Cuban delegation in the country are on the point of departing. An aircraft is standing by and there is great activity at their hotel.

Radio Lesotho reports that three district cordinators of Butha Buthe, Berea, and Leribe have accepted the new Military Council in the country. They have expressed the hope that South Africa and Lesotho will normalize their economic links.

[Begin correspondent Nico van Burick video] In spite of the new government in Lesotho, the strict control measures at border posts are continuing, as can be seen behind me vehicles are waiting in long lines on the South African side of the border to be searched. It is expected that Lesotho will bow to South African demands and the border traffic will return to normal. In Maseru essential foodstuffs and fuel are very scarce and motorists are limited to 15 liters of petrol at a time. Those who have stocks of fuel are asking a levy of 5 rand from motorists. Strong reports were circulating that a group of 60 ANC members are busy leaving the country, but at the airports these reports could not be confirmed.

At the military air base only one scheduled flight left this afternoon, and the international airport is still closed to normal traffic. Soldiers are guarding the airport and we were not allowed near it. The Cuban delegation was still in their hotel rooms this afternoon after they had left for the airport yesterday afternoon and returned later. Government spokesmen refused to comment on this and other incidents and promised that a news conference would be held later. As far as could be ascertained, Chief Leabua Jonathan is under house arrest and some of Lesothos former ministers are in detention. Some of the communist-disposed youth movement leaders were seen in Maseru last night before the curfew was due to start. These leaders were detained earlier this week. [end video]

### Fuel To Be Supplied Only to Public Service Vehicles

*MB240655 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] The public is reminded that stocks of petrol and diesel are running dangerously low and that fuel must only be supplied to public service vehicles properly licensed for the carriage of passengers and of essential goods. This means that the sale of petrol or diesel for use in private vehicles is still prohibited and members of the public are advised to park their cars in a safe place, reserve whatever petrol they have, and not try to persuade filling stations to serve them with petrol.

Holders of carrier certificates can obtain permits for petrol and diesel from district officers or the Ministry of Water, Energy and Mining for the carriage of essential goods. The public should know that the provision of fuel to passenger and goods vehicles is dependant upon stocks being available at public filling stations.

### School Opening Postponed to 3 February

*MB231737 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] The Ministry of Education, Sports, and Culture has made an announcement to all school secretaries, school managers, teachers, parents, and pupils that the day for the reopening of schools which was scheduled for the 27th of January has been postponed to Monday the 3d of February 1986.

The ministry said this was because arrangements were still being made to facilitate the reopening of schools. Teachers, however, are expected to report to their respective schools to make the necessary arrangements, such as registration, preparation of book lists, preparation of the school syllabus, and others.

The ministry urges all people concerned to cooperate fully.

### Northern Districts Coordinators Pledge Loyaty

*MB231727 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] The three district coordinators of the northern districts Butha Buthe, Leribe, and Berea have all commended and wholeheartedly accepted the new Military Council of Lesotho and expressed great expectation of a better and brighter future for this country.

In an interview with the LESOTHO NEWS AGENCY correspondent in the north, the district cordinator for Butha Buthe, Mr (Hloboko), said he hoped that under the new administration true peace and security will reign in the country. He said he hoped that economic relations will be normalized between Lesotho and South Africa.

In a similar interview the district coordinator for Berea, Mr (Peter Hlovo), said he and the people of his district would support and cooperate with the new government. He appealed to the people of his district to contact his office or the police if they encounter any difficulties.

The district coordinator for Leribe also commended the new Military Council and pledged support for it and also urged civil servants in his district to continue with their duties as normal and to listen to Radio Lesotho at all times to hear any important announcements by the new governemnt.

## MAURITIUS

### Relaxation of Political Atmosphere Observed

*AB222110 Paris AFP in French 1400 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Port Louis, 22 Jan (AFP) — There has been relaxation in the political situation in Mauritius since the formation of a new cabinet on 13 January by the prime minister, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, following the resignation of four ministers, according to observers in Port Louis. For instance, the new foreign minister, Mr Madun Dulloo, aged 35, former (?member) of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), opposition party led by Mr Paul Berenger, received for consultations right after his installation, his predecessors, Messieurs Anil Gayan, one of the resigning ministers, and Jean Claude de l'Estrac, former foreign minister who had resigned in 1982 during a split within the MMM. This "gesture has been greatly appreciated, and adds to the image of the new minister," the weekly review *WEEK-END* commented in its Sunday edition.

It should be recalled that the ruling majority had been recently shaken by a succession of events: the arrest of four Mauritian parliamentarians near the end of December in Amsterdam for drug trafficking, the resignation of four ministers, and the resignation of one of the principal leaders of the majority, Mr Harish Boodhoo, from the management body of the ruling Mauritian Socialist Movement (MSM).

Lastly, there is satisfaction in the labor circles with the appointment to the Ministry of Labor and Industrial Relations of the only woman in the cabinet, Mrs Sheila Bappoogn considering the influence of the female population in that sector.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Commentary Discusses Cooperation With Algeria, Iran

*MB231256 Mpauto in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Mozambique has in the past few days been host to two distinguished personalities from the Arab and Islamic world. These visits, first by Algeria's Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and then by Iran's President 'Ali Khamene'i, are of practical and political significance. Mozambique as a nonoil producer is responsive to the advice and assistance of two of the world's major producers of petroleum, and President Samora Machel has expressed his appreciation of Iran's gesture in offering oil on preferential terms. The visits are also indicative of the natural affinity of Arab and African states to find common grounds in resistance in their respective regions to expansionism by Israel and aggression by South Africa. The latter two states resemble each other in their isolation in the wide international community as they choose to ignore resolutions and recommendations of the United Nations and disregard the norms of international law. Iran has taken a firm position against apartheid and, like Algeria, has endorsed liberation struggles led by the ANC of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia. Mozambique's discussions with the visiting statesman did not reveal a restrictive interpretation of bilateral interests. Mozambique is (?actively) concerned over the struggles of the Saharan and Palestinian people and President Machel was quick to urge that this year, as the international year of peace, should see a new spirit of harmony to end the long-standing Gulf conflict between Iran and Iraq. The touchstone is the wider interest of the Nonaligned Movement where the poorer countries join forces in economic defense against the pressures of capitalist powers and multinational conglomerates. Even major oil producers must be conscious that the shift of economic power they launched in the early 1970's is not invulnerable. It has to be defended and consolidated. At a more profound level, the lesson learned by all members of the Nonaligned Movement is that peace itself is indivisible if there is to be meaningful joint progress.

## NAMIBIA

### SWAPO Forces To Transfer From Angola to Zaire

*MB161218 Joahnnesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] It is reported from Lisbon that agreement has been reached on the transfer of SWAPO forces from Angola to Zaire in an effort to defuse tension in southern Angola and northern South-West Africa/Namibia. Radio RSA's correspondent in Lisbon reports that the United States, Angola, and Zaire have agreed to the transfer of SWAPO terrorists from their bases in Angola to special camps in Zaire. A Zairean diplomatic source has told our correspondent that President Mobutu has agreed to accept the SWAPO forces while negotiations on independence for South-West Africa/Namibia proceed, provided they remain in camps under Zairean Government control.

This development follows a refusal of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia to accept the SWAPO terrorist forces from Angola in Zambia and comes in the wake of the latest southern African visit of the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

There has been no reaction to this latest development from the SWAPO leader, Sam Nujoma, but our correspondent has emphasized that there is little he can do about the matter if the (?current) transfer has the stamp of approval of the Angolan Government.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Botha Chairs First Cabinet Session of 1986

*MB221922 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] The first cabinet session of the year was held in Cape Town this morning. The meeting was chaired by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

[Begin Correspondent Marius Kleynhans video] The first cabinet meeting is traditionally the offical start of the political year here in Cape Town and although no statement was issued after this morning's meeting held in the cabinet room in Tuihuis, it is accepted that the cabinet discussed, among other things, the government's legislative program for the coming parliamentary session. The meeting that started at 0900 this morning, was chaired by President Botha, and all cabinent members were present. Other subjects that probably came under the spotlight were the most recent developments in Lesotho, the overall security situation, and the economy. This year's session of parliament starts on the 31st of this month. New in the historical Tuihuis, the official seat of the state president in Cape Town, are twelve paintings by the Cape artist, Dawid Botha. The paintings are on loan from the private collection of the artist. [end video]

## Mailbag Explosion Rocks Railway Station in Cape Town

### Bomb 'Came From Botswana'

*MB240543 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*2143 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Jan 23, SAPA — An explosion rocked the post office sorting department at the Cape Town railways station today, injuring an SAR [South African Railways] employee and scattering hundreds of pamphlets, including propaganda material and christian tracts.

The explosion, which detonated in a Luanda-bound post bag shortly after 2 pm, injured railways worker Mr Ashley du Plessis, who had dropped the pacel while loading it onto a truck.

No other casualties were reported. It was later established that the post bag containing an explosive device had come from Botswana.

Tonight, the deputy commissioner of the railway police, Maj-Gen C.M. Robbertze, said it was too early to say whether the explosion had been caused by a letter bomb. He said the explosive device must have been relatively small. No one else had been injured.

Most of the mail was blown against and through the large wire fence around the despatch area and most of it appeared to be propaganda material in both English and Portuguese.

One of the more obvious indications as to the origin of the mail was a large buff envelope with an official Botswana Government service heading.

Other material contained references to the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Young Communist League, and there were several Portuguese Christian tracts and soem magazines dated 1984 as well as a copy of DIE *REPUBLIKEIN* from SWA/Namibia.

A railways spokesman today said the suspected letter bomb was for shipment to Luanda, Angola.

### Railway Police Spokesman Comments

*MB231644 Johannebsurg SAPA in English*
*1643 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 23, SAPA — A spokesman for the SA Railways Police tonight confirmed reports that an explosion ripped through the post office sorting section at the Cape Town railway station today.

He said the explosive device was in a postal bag when it went off and could have been a letter or parcel bomb.

One person was slightly injured in the blast, he said.

Asked whether the postal bag was destined for Luanda, Angola the spokesman said, "I am still not sure about that."

He was unable to say what kind of explosives caused the blast and where the parcel or letter containing the bomb was posted from.

The spokesman was also unable to comment on reports that the blast scattered pamphlets over the post office floor which reffered to the communist party and contained slogans such as "Long live the Communist Party."

## Further on Zulu-Pondo Factional Fighting

*MB231758 Johannebsurg Television Service*
*in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] At least 30 people have been killed in factional fighting in the Natal South Coast. The fighting began early this morning in the squatter area, Kwamakhuta, in Umbogontwini, south of Durban.

Police say they have found a number of injured but expect to find more bodies in the bush. A strong police task force had the situation under control late this afternoon, but unrest continued in places.

[Begin correspondent Siegfried Schumann video] The bloody clashes between Zulus and Pondos apparent started when a Pondo man was burnt to death last night near the Isipingo Station although factional fighting has occurred in the area for the past few weeks. Early this morning a crowd of between 400 and 500 Pondos, according to the police, gathered at the house of the local member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr Roy Mbonge. On thier way they passed through the yard of the SANTA [South African National Tubercolosis Association] Clinic across the road and two patients and a security guard were found dead there. The crowd surrounded Mr Mbonge's house and shopping complex but the politician's son, Mr Robert Mbonge, chased them away with shots from a rifle. Four people were killed at this scene, one of them a truck driver in Mr Mbonge's service. A number of buildings were damaged and a bottle store was plundered. The police say an impi of about 1,000 Zulus chased the fleeing Pondos before members of the unrest unit could intervene. After the two groups were separated, the police surrounded the attackers, their home-made weapons were confiscated, and about 500 men were arrested. Pondo women in the area were busy leaving their homes apparently fearing reprisals later today or tonight. This little boy was looking for somebody to protect him after his parents were both found dead. Anxious scenes were seen at the police station where the injured received emergency treatment before being sent to hospital.

A load of home-made weapons was unloaded at the police station. The area was relatively calm while hundreds of the arrested were taken from the area, but a fire which had started earlier could not be brought under control, and spread to nearby wood and iron buildings. [end video]

### Casualties Updated

*MB240818 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*0800 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Ten thousand dwellings have been burned to the ground in the fierce battles between Zulus and Pondos south of Durban. An estimated 40,000 people are without homes. Police report 6 more deaths and have arrested about 100 more people. Here is Carmel Rickard.

[Rickard] The official death toll in yesterday's fierce south coast faction fighting has risen to 36, and the number arrested stands at 533. All those arrested are expected to appear in Isiping court today charged with public violence. From the Kamakhuta-Malagazi area, it is reported thre are still houses burning but it is not clear who set them alight. Yesterday some homes were burned by thier Pondo owners before they fled the settlement. Others were set alight by rival Zulus. Last night, police had to disperse would-be looters going through the huts left deserted by refugees pouring out of the area. While police continue their patrols and their search for further bodies, they have asked relatives of the dead to go to the Durban Gold Street mortuary to identify the bodies there.

### Police Issue 23-24 Jan Unrest Situation Report

*MB240703 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0659 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 24, SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report issued by the Public Relations Division, SAP, Pretoria:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Kagiso near Krugersdorp a group of arsonists set alight a private vehicle and a beerhall causing extensive damage. A SAP vehicle was stoned and the SAP used shotgun fire and tearsmoke to disperse the mob. No injuries were reported and no one was arrested.

"At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] at several occasions vehicles of the SAP were stoned and petrolbombed. Tearsmoke was used and at one stage shotgun fire to disperse the mobs. A vehicle of the development board was extensively damaged by arsonists. A man was arrested when a mob stabbed a man to death. "At the black residential area Zandbult near Burgersdorp a man and youth were wounded when the SAP used tearsmoke and shotgun fire when a mob stoned their vehicle.

"At Langa near Cape Town the driver of a private vehicle used his revolver when his vehicle was stoned. In another incident the SAP used shotgun fire when a mob barricaded the road with burning tyres. No injuries were reported and no arrests were made.

"At Mphopomeni near Howick two men were arrested by the SAP when a mob barricaded the road with burning wrecks.

"At Zwide near Port Elizabeth two men were arrested when a mob of arsonists set alight a policeman's home," concluded the report.

### Viljoen Notes Commitment to Black Education

*MB231552 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1552 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 23, SAPA — The Department of Education and Training was engaged in a programme for implementing the government's "declared commitment to achieve equal opportunities for all people in South Africa," the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in a statement released in Pretoria today.

"The high priority the government has given to this goal is evident from the last increase in the budget for black education of the Department of Education and Training from R147 million in 1978/79 to R917 million in the current financial year," he said.

"This represents a more than six-fold increase in as many years. In the current financial year the government has made available considerable additional funds for narrowing the salary gap between lowly qualified black teachers and those of other population groups."

Black teachers holding a full professional qualification already enjoyed full parity salary, he said.

"Furthermore, since 1979 free text books have also been regularly provided in all subjects."

Dr Viljoen said that during the past year requests for the provision of free stationery for all black school children had been received from the Council of Education and Training, the African Teachers Association of South Africa, the Inspectors Association, school committees and several organisations representing parents and communities. The governments of the self-governing states had also requested additional funds for this purpose.

"The government realises that in the present financial circumstances many parents find it increasingly difficult to afford buying the necessary stationery for their school-going children. Moreover, the government's programme for equal educational opportunities also necessitates provision of free basic stationery for all children."

Dr Viljoen said the Department of Education and Training had found the necessary funds for providing from the beginning of this year free basic stationery for all pupils attending schools of the department.

"Additional funds are made available also to the self-governing national states for this purpose," Dr Viljoen said.

"In this way the department is able to do equal justice to the education of black children and to alleviate the financial burden of parents and families.

"Apart from the provision of free text books and free stationery, the department is also considering the possibility of introducing as soon as possible free prescribed books required for language study in the secondary schools."

Dr Viljoen called on students and parents to exercise patience. "It should be realised that the necessary supplies will have to be delivered to more than 7400 schools of the Department of Education and Training and more than 5000 schools of the education departments of the different national states.

"This may take some time. The department is making every effort to expedite deliveries."

### Trucks Cross Lesotho Border With Supplies

*MB240930 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans*
*0830 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] The regional manager of the South African Transport Services in the Free State, Mr Johan Uys, says four trucks with perishable goods have been allowed across the Maseru border post. Sepcial permission had been granted by the South African police, he said.

### Two UDF Activists Detained Under Emergency Laws

*MB231530 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1529 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 23, SAPA — Two activists of the United Democratic Front [UDF] have been detained by police under the emergency regulations, police and government opponents said today.

They are: Miss Cheryl Carolis and Mr Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the UDF.

Miss Carolis was part of a UDF delegation which arrived home recently from a week long overseas trip during which they had met top officials of the African National Congress and the Swedish Government.

The front also reported another UDF official from the northern Cape as having been detained, but a police telex to SAPA confirming the detentions of Miss Carolis and Mr Morobe said present police records showed the official was not being detained under either emergency or security legislation.

### UDF Official, Boesak React

*MB240555 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*2124 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Jan 23, SAPA — Two executive members of the United Democratic Front [UDF], Ms Cheryl Carolis and Mr Murphy Marobe, were detained in Johannesburg today under the emergency regulations.

This was yesterday confirmed by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria.

Ms Carolis had just returned from a week-long visit to Sweden where she met two Swedish Government ministers, officials of the Swedish Labour Movement, and a delegation of the banned Africna National Congress.

A third member of the UDF executive is also believed to have been detained but because this could not be confirmed by police publication of the name would be a contravention of emergency regulations.

In a statement, Mr Samson Ndou, vice president of the UDF, Transvaal Region, said four members, Rev A. Stofile, Mr Mohammed Vallie, Mr Raymond Suttner and Ms Carolis had returned today from week-long visit to Sweden.

He condemned the detentions as a "cowardly act of terror on the part of the apartheid regime." He demanded their unconditional release.

Mr Ndou said state action has failed to paralyse the UDF and the front would "continue waging relentless battle against oppression and exploitation."

Dr Allan Boesak, UDF patron and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches condemned the "arbitrary act of detention."

"These detentions will not stem the tide of the mass political upsurge against the apartheid regime," he said.

### UDF Releases Statement on Visit to Sweden

*MB231602 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1303 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 23, SAPA — A top delegation of the United Democratic Front [UDF], which has just return to South Africa, met senior officials of the Swedish Governemnt and officials of the African National Congress during their recent visit to Sweden.

They held talks on various matters affecting the southern African region with the Sweden ministers of foreign affairs, minister of development aid and representatives of the Swedish Labour Movement.

A statement released by the UDF in Johannesburg today said at the request of the African National Congress they held talks with an ANC delegation led by Mr Afred Nzo, secretary-general of the ANC, who was accompanied by Mr Thomas Nkobi, Mr Mack Maharaj, Mr Thambo Mbeki and Miss Lindiwe Mabuza.

The delegates exchanged "fruitful views about the ever deepening crisis in our country", the statement said.

The UDF delegation consisted of the Rev A. Stofile, Mr Mohammed Vallie, Mr Raymond Suttner and Miss Cheryl Carolis.

### 16 People Still Detained Despite Release Order

*MB221946 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1808 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 22, SAPA — Sixteen people, detained under the state of emergency, are still in detention despite an order by the minister of law and order to release them and the Detainees Parents' Support Committee [DPSC] in Worcester today demanded their "unconditional release."

A spokesman for the DPSC in Worcester, Mr Ferdinand Fourie, said more than 1000 Worcester residents had signed a petition calling for the unconditional release of the detainees, who included a number of students, two teachers and four other people.

Mr Fourie said when the attorney of the detainees contacted the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, he was told their release had been authorised before Christmas. However, the 16 remained in detention, he said.

### Cape Civic Groups Condemn Detentions at Schools

*MB211951 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1807 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 22, SAPA — The detention of pupils, teachers and parents in the Cape peninsula has been deplored by the Federation of Cape Civic Associations [FCCA].

One pupils from the Belgravia Senior Secondary School was detained from his home in Rylands on Monday night but police deny that he is being held in terms under the emergency legislation or in terms of security legislation.

The public relations division of the SA police in Pretoria said today that "according to our present records" he was not being held in terms of either the emergency regulations or security legislation.

The pupils may not be named unless his detention is confirmed by police.

The FCCA said in a statement it also applauded the united efforts of the community in protecting students and teachers, especially the Rylands Parent Teachers Association's "courageous actions" at Rylands Senior Secondary School.

"The struggle for one non-racial education system in a democratic society continues."

Alexander Sinton Senior Secondary Pupils said it saw the pupil's detention as "a contradiction of the Rev Allan Hendrickse's speech of 'no kradgadigheid [force]' to 'normalise' conditions at our school" and also called for the release of the Belgravia pupil.

### Mayor Denies Council Involved in Students' Sjamboking

*MB231131 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1107 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 23, SAPA — The mayor of Thabong township, Dr Edgar Tlali, has denied that members of his council were involved in the Monday morning incident in which pupils were sjamboked in an attempt to get them back to school.

Dr Tlali said he attended a meeting at the Thabong stadium on Sunday, where it was decided parents would escort their children to school the next morning.

"I attended the meeting purely as a parent," he said.

The meeting rejected a resolution taken at a Johannesburg conference last month that children return to school on January 28, he said.

Pupils from the Lebahang and Thutaguata high schools said they were assaulted by parents and sjambok-wielding vigilantes, who were allegedly backed by the local authority police.

Dr Tlali said thousands of parents who were at the meeting resolved to sjambok their children if they refused to go to school.

"Every parent has a right to sjambok their child. This is not something which needs to be resolved at a public meeting," Dr Tlali said.

### Mohlakeng Residents 'Terrorized' by 'Comrades'

*MB231222 Johannebsurg SAPA in English*
*1206 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Randfontein, Jan 23, SAPA — Residents of Mohlakeng township resolved in a meeting last night to encourage all pupils in the area to return to school when schools re-opened on January 28.

Tempers were high as parents reported how they were being terrorised by a group of youths, who called themselves "comrades".

Pupils taking part in the boycott of black schools call themselves comrades.

The meeting was told about a disciplinary court initiated by the comrades to settle family disputes.

Couples at loggerheads were forced by the comrades to attend court or face assault.

Businessmen said they were being harassed by the comrades to give them goods free-of-charge.

The meeting also resolved to ask pupils to elect their representatives, who will consult parents on matters affecting the township and the academic lives of the pupils.

Non-scholars posing as comrades would be dealt with by the parents.

### White Males in Cape To Receive Commando Training

*MB231435 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*1400 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] White South African males living in rural areas of the Cape will be called up to undergo commando training. Worcester and Ceres will be the first towns to comply with the order and all males between the ages of 18 and 55 who are permanent residents of the magisterial districts of the towns are required to register next month.

A callup to serve in commando units has already been implemented in other provinces. The defense force officials said the callup had nothing to do with the current political violence.

### HNP To Monitor White Port Elizabeth Beaches

*MB231140 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1032 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Jan 23, SAPA — The HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] in Port Elizabeth has decided, in future, to monitor beaches set aside for whites to make sure that coloureds and blacks do not go there, said the regional organiser of the HNP, Port Elizabeth, Mr Arrie Loock in a statement.

He made the statement shortly after discussions were held by representatives of the party — the mayor Mr Ben Olivier, the town clerk Mr Paul Botha and other involved council members and officials.

The mayor, Mr Ben Olivier, apparently said he was in favour of beaches for whites, staying white.

The HNP said that legal steps would be taken against a Mr Hendrickse, as soon as they had received sufficient evidence from eye-witnesses of his swimming at Kings Beach.

Meanwhile, Mr Alan Hendrickese, leader of the Labour Party, said the time for action to indicate the end of apartheid had arrived. He added that people should wake up and adjust to the times we were living in.

Not one person on the beach or in the water complained about the incident, just those sitting at home. Any person who thinks he can justify apartheid on beaches by pointing to conveniences for blacks, must be unaware of the real situation, said Mr Hendrickse.

### Catholic Archbishop Speaks on Black Struggle

*MB230731 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] The president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Dennis Hurley, says Christian leadership must be exercised in order to inspire the black South Africans in their struggle for human rights and liberation.

Archbishop Hurley opened the 1986 plenary session of the Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference in Pretoria last night and said there was no turning back for black South Africans. He said that only a just sharing of citizenship could give hope of any safety for the black and white children now growing up in South Africa and prevent the horrors of civil war in the future.

The archbishop referred to formation of the new Congress of South African Trade Unions and said the Catholic church's ties with trade unions had grown closer. He said this union could play a great role in South Africa's future.

### Guidelines for Relations Committees Announced

*MB231219 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*1100 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Guidelines to promote intergroup relations within all existing relations committees was announced in Cape Town today by the deputy minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Piet Baderhorst.

Douglas McClure of our parliamentary staff has this report.

[McClure] The guidelines have been introduced with the view towards increasing the significance and importance that intergroup relations have come to play in South Africa's heterogeneous society. They are intended to serve as a stimulus at a time when intergroup relations are being expanded to incorporate all population groups.

[Begin Badenhorst recording] We started this system about 11 years ago between the two communities, the coloured and the white community, and now we have about 119 committees in South Africa with about 4,000 members. Now through the years, you will understand, there will be about approximately 20,000 people that belong to the different commiittees, and I think they have done a lot. [end recording]

[McClure] Mr Badenhorst, the deputy minister of constitutional development and planning, emphasizes that substantial progress had already been made in providing housing, schools, and sports facilities. He underlined the fact that the government was aiming at a grassroots program intended to provide better mutual understanding for the man in the street and youth of all races inside South Africa.

### Mine Union, Gold Producers Fail To Agree on Jobs

*MB230704 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Our economics news staff reports that the Mine Workers Union and the Gold Producers Committee of the Chamber of Mines have not reached agreement on the scrapping of job reservation in the mining industry.

The minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr Steyn, intends to have formal talks with both parties to establish their points of view. If consensus cannot be reached in the talks, the matter with be referred to the cabinet which will prepare a White Paper on the issue. A spokesman for the department of mineral and and affairs says it could take several months before the issue comes up before the full cabinet.

### PFP Warns Government on Action Against Tutu

*MB231311 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1307 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 23, SAPA — In the growing storm surrounding Bishop Desmond Tutu the government was warned today by the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] not to take executive action against the Anglican churchman but rather to unban the African National Congress.

Bishop Tutu's statements on current tour of the United States, including his call for support of the African National Congress, were likely to have been the subject of discussion at yeaterday's cabinet meeting.

In a statement that is likely to cause division in the ranks of the PFP, the chairman of the party's federal council, Dr Alex Boraine, warned the government not to take executive action against Bishop Tutu, "as this would only be interpreted as a vindictive step against the messenger who brings the bad news." Dr Boraine, a former moderator of the Methodist Church of South Africa, continued: "here are no elected black leaders in the normal sense of the word and inevitably church and labour leaders have to assume a more direct role."

Dr Boraine said to call for the support of the ANC was to risk a statutory offence and charges of aiding and abetting a banned organisation.

"Rather than bringing into play legal machinery, it would be much wiser to unban the ANC because it enjoys considerable support among black South Africans and sooner or later we will have to deal with it and it will be better to do so around a table than over the barrel of a gun."

### Ex-ANC Member Claims Receiving Money From Naude

*MB241027 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*2011 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Delmas, Jan 23, SAPA — A former member of the African National Congress told the Delmas circuit court today he had received money from the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches [SACC], Dr Beyers Naude, after being stranded in South Africa.

The witness, who may not be named, was giving evidence in camera at the trial of 22 United Democratic Front [UDF] members charged with treason.

Mr X told the court how the ANC had smuggled various pamphlets into South Africa for distribution by other organisations. Speaking in Zulu through an interpreter, he said he had joined the ANC in June 1984 in Nairobi and then moved to Lesotho where he worked for the ANC's regional intelligence office.

"It was my duty to monitor Lesotho and I was also responsible for security and intelligence. The headquarters were in Masite but most of the security members were stationed in Maseru," he said, adding that the ANC had offices all over Lesotho at that time.

Mr X said he infiltrated South Africa in February 1985 after he had undergone training in various parts of East Africa. His mission was to set up "safe houses" in East London where ANC infiltrators could live undetected.

He returned to South Africa in May 1985 to deliver ANC pamphlets in Germiston but he ran out of money before he could complete his mission.

"I was told that if I needed financial or other help in South Africa I could contact COSAS (the now banned Congress of South African Students) or any other organisation affiliated to the Freedom Charter.

"I went to Khotso House (in Johannesburg, headquarters of the SACC) and spoke to a lady on the sixth floor. I was then referred to the SACC offices on the third floor. I walked into Beyers Naude's office and told him I needed money to use in South Africa because I had to do certain work for the ANC.

"He told me to speak softly and then gave me R60 which I told him would enough to enable me to get money elsewhere. [sentence as received] He took the money out of an envelope in his jacket pocket," Mr X said.

Mr George Bizos SC [senior counsel] for the defence, objected to the evidence because Dr Naude had not been named as a conspirator in the indictment.

"Mr Jacobs (Mr Flip Jacobs for the state) has led evidence against individuals and bodies of high public profile without giving them an opportunity to defend themselves. This evidence was given to give publicity to bodies well known to the public.

"Your court is being used for purpose other than an attempt to convict those before you — to cast aspersion against people who have no audience before you," Mr Bizos told the judge.

Mr Justice K. von Dijkhorst said it was regrettable that persons were "tarred with a tar brush" during a court case and that he would rule later on the admissibility of this evidence.

Mr X described to the court how ANC pamphlets were allegedly smuggled into South Africa in the baggage of ANC members. He said they were either smuggled in the false botom of a vehicle or in a camouflaged cooler bag.

"I brought some pamphlets about school boycotts and rents into the country. They did not have any ANC markings on them. Some of them were written under the name of COSAS," Mr X alleged.

"We also wrote pamphlets for the youth congress of the Queenstown and the Cape UDF in December 1984."

He claimed that in December 1984 members of the Cape UDF went to Lesotho to fetch ANC pamphlets about forced removals. Some of these UDF members also underwent ANC crash courses, he said.

The 22 accused face a main charge of treason and alternative charges of murder, furthering the aims of the ANC and terrorism.

They have all pleaded not guilty.

## SAIRR Discusses Possibilities for Negotiation

*MB221247 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1237 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 22, SAPA — Despite the apparent national political stalemate between black and white, negotiation possibilities exist in South Africa.

This is the main finding of a research paper to be published next week by the South African Institute of Race Relations [SAIRR].

"Youth congresses who are supposed to form part of that generation for whom the time for talking has passed are far more willing to negotiate than the national rhetoric would suggest," the paper says.

Entitled "Black Politics at the Crossroads," the paper continues: "Possibilities exist for creating a negotiation politics in the townships which offers some hope of breaking out of the spiral of random militancy and repression which has plagued them since 1976."

Refering to consumer boycotts, and the resulting talks between boycott leaders and white businesses and municipalities, the paper notes: "the potential for beginning a similar negotiation process in the townships to the one which began in the factories after the Wiehahn report may never have been greater. Rudimentary experiments in negotiation in several townships which have already begun did so because an uneasy equilibrium was achieved in which neither side could destroy each other."

The paper sees the role of business and the unions as very important in the development of alternative structures for future negotiation.

"The unions' experience has shown that grassroots politics can only thrive in a climate of negotition. Only if the 'establishment', political and business, is willing to negotiate with local community leadership, will a more enduring — and orderly — black politics emerge," it argues. The paper says, however, that a "national political settlement is unlikely in the short or medium term," so that "any effective progress towards a settlement is likely to be made at the local level only."

Although some townships had been rendered "ungovernable, this does not represent an unstoppable tide towards political change or even permanent disruption. The aftermath of 1976 showed that the townships' political temperature can subside just as quickly as it rises unless militancy wins permanent gains," the paper says.

"While there is more organisation in the townships than a decade ago, it is still partial and weak. In some areas such as the East Rand, militancy already seems to be running out of steam," the paper says.

## ANC Seen as Region's 'Biggest' Destabilizing Factor

*MB230916 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Station Commentary: "ANC Destabilization in Southern Africa"]

[Text] The ANC terrorist organization of South Africa has once more been proved to be the biggest single distabilizing factor in southern Africa. The proof of this has been provided by the coup d'etat in Lesotho.

It is widely recognized that the presence of ANC terrorists in Lesotho was one of the main reasons for the overthrow of the Jonathan regime by the country's paramilitary force. It was former Premier Leabua Jonathan's confrontation-seeking policy towards South Africa by harboring ANC terrorists which finally precipitated the coup.

To protect itself from terrorist attacks from Lesotho, South Africa has repeatedly had to introduce tougher security checks at Lesotho's borders to prevent terrorists and their weapons from crossing between the two countries. The latest increased security measures which caused food and fuel shortages in Lesotho, so angered the Basotho nation against the Jonathan regime that it precipitated the military takeover.

It is therefore clear that the ANC was one of the main causes of the trouble in Lesotho, and that it constitutes a destabilizing force in southern Africa. It is not the first time that the ANC has caused tension and instability between neighboring states in southern Africa. It has caused bad blood between Lesotho and Transkei; between Lesotho and Ciskei; between South Africa and Mozambique, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. The ANC has also caused trouble and bloodshed in Swaziland.

Southern Africa does not need and cannot afford the instability caused by terrorist organizations. During the past few weeks the South African Government had informed Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Zambia that they were again [word indistinct] ANC terrorist against South Africa. These countries must not blame South Africa if they become involved in action South Africa is forced to take to to take to safeguard itself and its people against these terrorists. Good-neighborliness and peaceful cooperation between South Africa and its neighbors will lead to more rapid reform and change in South Africa, and to greater development to benefit the whole of southern Africa and all its people.

## Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

[Editorial Report] **Consumers Appeal for Help on Prices**

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 22 January reports on page 3 that the Housewives League "plans to ask the government to remove the 12 percent GST [General Sales Tax] from all food."

Joy Hurwitz, president of the league, said they also expected the price of petrol to drop now that the rand " 'is in a better position.' " Mrs Hurwitz said she planned to meet with the minister of agriculture to discuss rises in the cost of milk, meat, maize and bread. Progressive Federal Party (PFP) MP Brian Goodall commented that " 'We now begin to pay the price for political and economic mismanagement.' " He said: " 'I think it is vital the petrol price does not rise. The Government should use the massive surplus on the pipeline to help contain the petrol price.' "

### Pupils 'Sjamboked' Back to School

An article on page 3 reports pupils in the Welkom township of Thabong were "forced back to school by sjambok-wielding gangs of vigilantes and parents, allegedly backed by local authority police and the SAP. Much of the action is said to have taken place at the Lebohang and Thutagauta high schools on Monday morning and seemed to be aimed at pupils who were not wearing uniforms. Children found off school premises were also flogged. South Africa Police involvement in the matter has been denied by Captain J. Fouche, liaison officer for the Northern Free State. Local authority representatives could not be found for comment." The report says a similar action allegedly took place earlier this month in the nearby town of Virginia.

### Labor Law Under Investigation

Sheryl Raine reports on page 6 that Joel Fourie, chief director of labor relations in the Department of Manpower told a seminar this week that the National Manpower Commission was "investigating changes to Section 65 of the Labour Relations Act, which makes strike action under certain circumstances a criminal offence." Under the law, workers and employers must exhaust all the dispute-settling machinery laid down in the act before a strike or lockout is regarded as legal. "The law, however, does not protect legal strikers from dismissal." " 'We recognise that the time has come to re-examine the law,' " Fourie said.

### Black Housing Problem Discussed

Matthew Nell, general manager of the Urban Foundation, told a group of civil engineers that the housing problem was "exacerbated by apartheid legislation such as the Group Areas and Influx Control Acts," and that greater private sector involvement and the scrapping of such restrictive legislation were key isues in solving the critical black housing shortage. "He predicted that about 2.8 million units would be required by the year 2000 to cope with black urban housing needs." Ulli Bleibaum, another speaker at the meeting, said the "regional Service Councils affecting black areas were inadequate as blacks did not get the same opportunities as whites in areas such as Sandton. The state should also recognize the need for addtional land in black areas for community facilities," he said.

### STAR on FCI Objectives

In an editorial on page 14, *THE STAR* says the reform objectives in the Federated Chamber of Industries [FCI], "business charter and action programme" are "hardly startling objectives any more." The charter is really a sign of business anxiety that President P.W. Botha will fluff his " 'Rubicon 2' " speech next week. "What the industrialists' initiative aims at is a strong and deliberate commitment by Mr Botha to specifics. In other words the FCI seeks a statement of intent along with actions which will help him to be believed."

### Gorbachev Plan Worth a Chance

In a second editorial on the same page the newspaper urges that Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to rid the world of nuclear weapons be given a chance. "The first of Gorbachev's five year plans is so near to President Reagan's own 'Zero Option' proposals, rejected by Moscow in 1981, that it may be worth taking the Russian leader at face value on the first stage." "Propaganda or not, it would be senseless to reject out of hand Gorbachev's olive branch."

### RSA Position in U.S. Congress

Neil Lurssen comments on page 14 that South African events should have a high profile in the second session of the U.S. Congress, "but it is unlikely that there will be any early action on demands that the U.S. beef up its limited economic sanctions against Pretoria." While the usual demands for fiercer sanctions will be made, "it is expected that these will not go to the vote because of the 'courtesy' of giving President Reagan's sanctions package of last September a chance to work."

### Lesotho Council Composition

Gerald l'Ange reports on page 15 that "Political experts consider it unlikely that only military men will be appointed" to the new Military Council in Lesotho. General Lekhanya's Tuesday message which spoke of the path to " 'national reconciliation' " is taken as a sign that the "soldiers will be forced to include some civilians, possibly even members of Chief Jonathan's cabinet," in the council. The appointment of Evaristus Sekonyana, former minister of planning and economic affairs, to head the delegation to Cape Town reinforces this view.

### World Bank Urged to Help Lesotho

"Lesotho is set to become a real test case for the World Bank in its loudly proclaimed aims to promote sound economic development in sub-Saharan Africa," comments Trevor Walker on page 19. "Lesotho, under Jonathan, was a backwater, yet the Kingdom with no tribal differences to disturb its development and closely linked to South Africa for practically all its fiscus income, is now wide open for a capital boost — but it can only come from the World Bank."

### Civil Engineering Suffering

Frank Jeans reports on the same page that South Africa's civil engineering industry is in a state of serious recession with little hope of recovery this year. The industry slump has greatly affected the workforce, which has fallen from "125,000 in 1981 to about 98,000 at the end of last year." The South African Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors said the out-of-work wage earners and their dependents could number as high as 150,000. "Another disturbing feature is that since many civil engineering employees are contract workers, the downturn is adding to the economic and unemployment burden in the black homelands and independent states from where these particular workers are drawn."

### Two Missing After Funeral

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 22 January reports on page 2 that two people, a man and a child aged about 6, "were feared dead in Khutsong, near Carletonville, on Monday." Police have confirmed the death of one man. Mourners at a funeral for an unrest victim said police and soldiers fired tearsmoke at the funeral procession as it left the local community hall for the cemetery. "Pandemonium broke loose and several people were injured. The boy and the men were among the people unaccounted for."

### Parents to Urge Pupils to School

A Kasigo, Krugersdorp parent has called a pupil-parent meeting, the paper reports on page 2. Morgan Montoedi said the last such meeting planned in the area was stopped by police. " 'Police told us to leave before we could tell our children what the resolution adopted at the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee Conference in December actually meant. We want to tell them tomorrow because we would not like to see them defying the resolution that they return to school on January 28.' " he said.

### SOWETAN on Opening CBD's

Commenting on the opening of Central Business Districts (CBD's) to all races in an editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* says: "The important thing about this announcement is that it shows the Government is acutely aware of the impediments that the apartheid laws have on the system of free enterprise. There is no doubt that the economy of this country will never be placed on a healthy footing as long as such antiquated laws and regulations pertain." The next step, it says, will be the "relaxation and final scrapping of other apartheid laws like the Group Areas Act."

### Unions Use Legal Channels

Sam Mabe notes in the "Focus" column on page 4 that the past years saw a sharp increase in the number of black trade unions which resorted to legal channels for the resolution of their disputes with management. "There were about 800 industrial disputes referred to the industrial court in 1985 as opposed to only 326 the previous year."

### Tutu Need Not Wait

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 22 January comments in an editoral on page 6 that Bishop Desmond Tutu "has gone beyond the bounds of fair opposition and fair comment during his present tour of the United States." He has claimed in several speeches that "he would risk being charged with treason by calling for sanctions. He need not wait three months to do so openly, since he knows the Government is not going to accept his ultimatums. He should go ahead and achieve his martyrdom without further ado. Or does he think the Government will not charge him because of his international status?"

### Moutse Claims 'Studied'

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 21 January reports on page 3 that a spokesman for the office of the minister of constitutional development and planning confirmed that the "Lebowa Government's claims on Moutse and its summary withdrawal of the commissioner general of Lebowa" have been received by the office and "are being studied."

### Lesotho Corruption rumored

In an article on page 4 of the same edition, *DIE VADERLAND* says "the new military government in Lesotho has seized all books and documents of the deposed Jonathan Government." There is talk of largescale bribery and corruption by the Jonathan government. This information was leaked to *DIE VADERLAND* when it visited several government offices yesterday.

### Economic Upswing Noted

Otto Krause comments on page 6: "The upswing in the economy being experienced at present is something that started at the beginning of last year." The present strengthening of the gold price and the weakening of the dollar are also playing a role, although they are part of the whole picture. It is hoped that there will not be another political caper that would set the economy back another year. Concluding, he says: "The South African economy is one of enormous potential. It should be developed wisely."

### BEELD Says KGB Shot ANC

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 22 January reports on page 2 that "new light has been thrown on the death of nine alleged ANC members in a house in Maseru last year." It was not the South African Security Forces but the KGB, the Russian secret police, who perpetrated the deed, *BEELD* learned yesterday from a reliable source.

### RSA Destabilization Behind Coup

In an article on page 2 *BEELD* says "the leftist London daily, the *THE GUARDIAN*, has reported that Lesotho is the first victim of a coup resulting from South Africa's destabilizing tactics in southern Africa." South Africa's part in events is unjustifiable, it notes. It says that it is clear that apartheid is not only a problem in South Africa but threatens the whole southern African region.

### FCI Proposals Welcomed

In an editorial on page 10 *BEELD* says "in the difficult times in which South Africa finds itself, politically and economically, every honest and constructive effort to create a better future for all is welcome," including the new initiative by the Federated Chamber of Industries aimed at giving reform a push. "The latest initiative by business leaders could be the forerunner of a more fruitful interaction which could benefit all in South Africa."

### Change in Business Attitudes

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 22 January says in its first editorial on page 8 that "the private sector has been said to criticize and prescribe from outside in times of crises." A different attitude has emerged in the Federated Chamber of Industries' (FCI) latest approach. It gives deserved recognition to the government's reform efforts, shows understanding of the problems, offers help and cooperation, and volunteers the business community to act as a mediator in and a catalyst for political negotiation.

### Understanding Needed on Both Sides

In a second editorial on page 8, *DIE VADERLAND* says "it is a good thing that people such as Dr Nico Smith bring black perceptions to the attention of whites." There should be understanding of the way black children think about education and conditions in the country, but it should be clearly stated that the purpose of these efforts is not to justify the actions of black school children. "The perceptions of black youth are wrong and warped." It notes that the government is busy with a reform program aimed at political and economic reform. Concluding, it says, "The responsibility rests with Dr Smith — he has access to the black community — to preach the truth to the other side."

### BEELD Says 20 Cubans Dead in Lesotho

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 23 January says in a front page article that "according to reports 20 Cubans have been killed in Lesotho." This step was the first taken by the military government against communist forces in Lesotho. *BEELD* could not, however, get official confirmation of this.

### Old Mutual Eyes British Firm

In an article on page 18 *BEELD* says that Old Mutual, South Africa's largest life insurer, is negotiating to take over a British insurance company or alternatively to obtain a large interest in it. A spokesman of Old Mutual says the negotiations could possibly be concluded this week and an official announcement would be made. This would be the first great investment in the outside world.

### 20 Percent Inflation Predicted

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 22 January says in an editoiral on page 6: "We'd give short odds on the annualised increase in the consumer price index hitting 20 percent by July. That is our most optimistic view. It assumes that Fritz Leutwiler will manage to negotiate a reasonable foreign debt repayments programme and that, in consequence, the rand continues to edge upwards. It makes no allowance for State President P.W. Botha doing his worst next week when he is supposed to outline his proposed political 'reforms'."

### FCI Charter Needs Government Support

In a second editorial on the same page *BUSINESS DAY* notes that the "Bill of rights and action programme" announced by the FCI "contains many perceptive insights, many admirable proposals, and what looks like a largely workable plan to cope with our economic and political problems." "In many respects it's the sort of document government should have produced, though now probably only a body like the FCI could do it as government is so short on credibility." It hopes there is more to this charter "than meets the eye — that it has been preceded by successful lobbying and negotiation with government, for example." Industry can implement their ideals as far as possible within their own organizations, but unless government goes along with their ideas, "they won't get very far."

### Further on FCI Charter

Andre van Zyl comments on page 6 that the final significance of the FCI charter "will depend on to what extent it is joined by other business groupings, to what extent it will be able to affect government action and to what extent it can reach blacks to achieve its stated aims." "Undoubtedly it will draw extensive support from countries in the free world, as well as from moderate blacks, but those who want nothing less than a radical reconstruction of the socio-economic order will be less than satisfied. But it will be a notable advance if all members of industry, commerce and business are persuaded to adhere to these rights and principles."

### Impact of Open CBDS

Jan Strachan reports on page 10 that the opening of Central Business Districts (CBD's) as free trading areas "is unlikely to have an immediate significant effect on the property market. What the move will do, however, is legalise the position of a number of existing black CBD tenants. Blacks have been part of the CBD — occupying retail and office space — for several years now, in most cases either by going through white 'fronts' or where landlords have chosen to ignore the restrictive laws." Landlords are happy with the legalization of this practice, she says, but say the "next step must be the removal of race restrictions on central residential properties."

### Government Holding Back on Tutu

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 23 January reports on page 1 that "it is understood that it is unlikely the Government will take action" against Bishop Desmond Tutu for his call for support for the ANC, "as it believes his recent statements could discredit him in the eyes of his overseas audience. U.S. Vice-President George Bush's criticism of Bishop Tutu's statements was seen as a first step in this direction."

### Tutu Moneyraising Successful

Another article on page 1 reports that Tutu has raised almost R1 million in his tour of the U.S., "double the target set by the foundation sponsoring his tour."

### Mine Mob Protected by 'Muti'

Don Holliday and Karen Bowes report on the same page that mine investigations into the murder of two white policemen by a mob of miners on Tuesday "have uncovered a bizarre reason for the mobsters' apparent fearlessness in the face of gunfire from the besieged policemen — the attackers believed they had been made invulnerable by 'magic muti' [potions]." A mine spokesman said about 200 people, all Xhosas, had been "vaccinated" by witchdoctors, who told them that "if they were annointed with the muti, they would be immune to rubber bullets fired by police and mine security agents." The mine investigation found that the gathering of miners leading to the clash was called to discuss various issues relating to the hostel system at the mine. "It is beleived the gathering had also planned to demand exclusive hostels for Xhosa people."

### SAP Criticized in 1983 Killings

*THE STAR* reports on page 3 that a government-appointed commission of inquiry has found that the SAP could have helped avert the violent student-Inkatha clash at the University of Zululand in 1983 which left five dead and more than 100 injured. The commission criticized the SAP for failing to ensure that those attending an Inkatha ceremony where Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was to speak stayed near the meeting hall.

### Hundreds Seek Jobs

"Hundreds of men, women and children flock to a new five-star Johannesburg hotel every day to seek jobs, even though there is a sign outside reading: 'Sorry, no vacancies'," *THE STAR* reports on page 4. Every day the general manager has to ask the crowd to leave.

### STAR on Inflation

In an editorial on page 10 *THE STAR* says the better rand and gold prices have created euphoria which should have been dis pelled with the inflation rate jump to 18.4 percent. "Economic policies must be overhauled and burgeoning State spending cut as an absolute priority," it says.

### RSA'S Nonviolent Options

In a second editorial on the same page the newspaper notes that Chief Buthelezi told a British audience "that non-violent possibilities in South Africa have not yet been exhausted." Many have come to doubt this view, it says, and "President Botha must open the way for negotiation in his speech to Parliament on January 31 by providing justification for believing negotiation will work."

### Lesotho Could Outlaw Parties

A report on page 11 by "*THE STAR*'s Africa News Service" says now that the executive and legislative powers in Lesotho have been vested in the King, "the next step will probably be the outlawing of political parties, followed by the promulgation of an amnesty to allow political exiles to return home." A general election "is not likely until the new military rulers are satisfied there has been reconciliation of the political feuds that have torn the country since independence." "In informed circles in Maseru it is said the major cause of the coup was the challenge posed to the military by the arming of the ruling Basuto National Party's Youth League. The military leaders are expected to reject any South African efforts to force Lesotho to expel the Sovet block and Chinese embassies, but they may require them to scale down their presence."

### SOWETAN Cites Rage Behind Killings

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 23 January comments in an editorial on page 4 that the cirucmstances leading to the murder of two white policemen at the Westonaria mine are "sketchy. All we know is the police pounced on a group of people who were about to, or were, holding an illegal gathering." Normally a police warning would cause a crowd to disperse, "even if they grumbled. But they would listen to the voice of authority out of fear and respect. It seems the opposite happens here. When the police call for a meeting to break up, there is a fight. Why is this so? The reason is obvious. The political situation has inflamed tempers beyond rationality."

### AZAPO Warns Against Testifying

An article on page 7 reports the Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) has warned "it will take strong action against members who 'testify in courts of law against fellow blacks'." Muntu Myeza, a publicity secretary for the organization, also said AZAPO is working to resolve the continuing strife between its members and the United Democratic Front (UDF), particularly in the eastern Cape. He said AZAPO is trying to meet with local UDF leaders. "AZAPO was extending its hand of friendship to the UDF and 'this must not be taken as a sign of weakness but as a sign of concern'."

### CITIZEN on Inflation

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 23 January says in its editorial on page 6: "Fancy that! The Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, is concerned that the country's inflation is running at 18.4 percent." Mr Du Plessis should not "simply wring his hands in concern, but do something about the matter. For in the end, allowing for factors that are beyond its control, it is what the Government does in its fiscal policy that will determine whether inflation gets out of hand or is brought down to an acceptable level."

### Soccer Leagues Forego Centenary Games

Billy Cooper reports on page 9 that the National Soccer League and the National Professional Soccer League have confirmed that they would not take part in Johannesburg's centenary games. But spokesmen for the leagues said they were "not boycotting the games, and that there was no political motivation behind their nonparticipation." Their decisions were made last year because of their busy schedules, the spokesmen said.

### Buthelezi Called 'Voice of Reason'

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 23 January says in an editorial on page 6 that Chief Buthelezi has spoken with great pragmatism this week and emerged as a "voice of reason." " 'If whites are pushed to the wall they'll scorch the earth,' he said. 'We fear there are many whites in this country only too ready to prove his words. And more than a few are in government. All the more urgency to talk.' RSA's future lies in our ability to join hands with men of reason like Buthelezi. The business sector has already extended itself further than at any time before. When is government going to do the same? Simply put, why are we not talking to men like Buthelezi?"

### U.S. Support to UNITA

A second editorial on the same page, says Reagan's overt support for UNITA has major implications for political developments on the subcontinent. The move must significantly shift the balance of power, it notes. "Overall, the moves of the last few weeks indicates a subtle shift to the right. The Lesotho crisis is shaking the formerly safe perch of the ANC in the country. American support in Angola will weaken the already tenuous hold of the MLPA [as published] regime there. But it would be a mistake for political leaders in this country to assume that these events are indicative of a rethink of the Western approach to SA's domestic policies."

### 'Big Capital' Enemy of ANC

In a column on page 6, Ken Owen discusses journalist Howard Barrell's account of ANC thinking. In a publication "Work in Progress", Barrell says the ANC has determined that " 'big capital' " is part of the " 'enemy forces' ". Barrell speculates that by nationalizing Anglo American Corporation, Barlow Rand and Sanlam, the ANC could "gain control of 75 percent of the economy, and that it would allow smaller businesses to continue in a mixed economy beneath these 'comanding heights'." But he notes that the SA Communist Party has a more ambitious program of nationalization. Barrell says the recent visits to the ANC by business leaders show these men " 'appear to recognise that SA is moving towards a scale and kind of struggle which could result in a successful quasi-Bolshevik insurrection, rather than a traditional black nationalist takeover.' " Part of the visitors' intention was to gage the chances of buying a " 'political insurance policy, paid for by favours to the liberation movement or selected members of its leadership during the period of struggle.... Capital's prospects of succeeding with this tactic in the case of the ANC look very dim indeed.' " Barrell says the issue for the ANC is the "transfer of power to the people, to smash or dismantle apartheid totally. 'The issue is not a national convention'." And talks with business leaders and other non-government elements are part of the " 'thrust to isolate politically the Botha government.' " Owen comments: "It is hard to avoid the conclusion that the ANC opposes any amelioration of apartheid that might reduce the ferocity of the revolutionary struggle into which it is now trying to draw prospective allies. None of this implies that nobody should talk to the ANC, but it is as well to recognise what the ANC want to talk about."

## SWAZILAND

### 28 ANC Members Deported From Matsapa 'This Week'

*MB230848 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Jan 86 pp 1, 22*

[Text] A total of 28 members of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) were this week deported from Swaziland to countries of their own choice.

This was confirmed by the Commissioner of Police, Mr Sandile Mdziniso, and Mrs F. Okaya of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees' [UNHCR] local office yesterday.

They were flown out of Matsapa Airport to different destinations in Africa.

Mrs Okaya said the UNHCR officers were given a opportunity to interview the refugees at Matsapa Central Prison before they were deported.

Mr Mdziniso said they were deported by the Ministry of Interior and Immigration in conjunction with the police. He said the refugees had reported themselves to the local UNHCR office and asked to be flown out of the country to destinations of their choice.

It could not be established how long they had been in Swaziland.

Mr Mdziniso said this was not necessarily a police matter as they had not been rounded up but had been dealt with by the Ministry of Interior together with the UNHCR office.

## ZIMBABWE

### 147 'Exiles' Return From Botswana Refugee Settlement

*MB221226 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] The Gaborone-based associate protection officer in the United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR], Mr (George Okotho-Odho), says voluntary efforts by exiles to return home is the best solution to the world refugee problem. Mr (Okoth-Odho) said this during a short ceremony held in Plumtree in Zimbabwe yesterday to welcome Zimbabwean exiles who had just arrived home from the Dukwe refugee settlement in Botswana. He said both the UNHCR and the Botswana Government would always be ready to help refugees who opt to return to their countries of origin. A Zimbabwean Government official promised that the government will shoulder the responsibility of taking all the 147 returnees to their homes where they will be joining their families. The official said the returning Zimbabweans should feel free because they were home, and according to press reports, they all looked very happy.

Already more than 200 Zimbabwean exiles have returned to Zimbabwe voluntarily since December last year and at present the number of refugees at the Dukwe refugee settlement is reported to be more than 12,000. Most of the Zimbabwean refugees at the settlement are said to be now willing to go home. More than 50 of them have already registered to be interviewed soon for repatriation.

### HERALD Urges U.S., UK to Impose Sanctions on RSA

*MB231459 Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Jan 86 p 6*

[Editorial: "The West and Sanctions"]

[Text] Comprehensive mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa have become a sine qua non for speeding up the long-overdue demise of apartheid. The unconditional dismantling of apartheid would help reduce the bloodshed now engulfing this part of the world.

So it is amazing — event astonishing — to us to hear spokesmen for certain Western governments that proclaim themselves unflinching protagonists of human rights blithely saying they will not support tougher economic sanctions against Pretoria.

Britain and the United States, which proclaim themselves as champions of human rights, suddenly turn coy and reticent when it comes to massive human rights violations by the minority illegitimate Botha regime.

Britain imposed sanctions against Argentina when it was feuding with that country. The Reagan administration and its predecessors have freely imposed economic sanctions in pursuit of American national interests.

Victims of American economic blockades include, but are not limited to, Libya, Poland, Afghanistan, the Soviet Union, Cuba and Nicaragua. But when it comes to South Africa, the contemporary world's major human rights violator, the Americans strangely oppose sanctions.

A look at the racist regime's record is revealing. Last year that regime hanged 137 people (up from 115 in 1984), most of them blacks. Between July 22 1985 and December 31 1985 the South African racists detained 7478 opponents of apartheid under the regime's illegal state of emergency.

Between February 1984 and December 31 1985 at least 1071 people, mostly blacks, were killed in South Africa, most of them murdered by Pretoria's police. This domestic catalogue could go on ad infinitum. So we will not bore anybody here.

Externally the record is just as grim. Pretoria has invaded and murdered in Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland. Pretoria trains, arms and controls murderous bandits in Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique. Pretoria's troops have violated the sovereignty of its neighbours time and again.

Its agents have assassinated, murdered, tortured and maimed anti-apartheid opponents everywhere. In short, Pretoria practices state terrorism on a scale not matched by any other country (Israel excepted) in the world.

The reasons used by the Reagan administration to justify sanctions against Libya pale into insignificance when compared to the obnoxious record of the murderous Pretoria regime.

We are indeed amazed that those self-proclaimed opponents of human rights violations are able to come up with so many reasons for sanctions against other countries, but when it comes to South Africa they come up with numerous excuses for not imposing economic sanctions. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that at heart many of these leaders sympathise with South Africa's racism and really do not care for the suffeirng of that tortured country's black majority.

But we shall not be deterred. We shall continue to push for mandatory economic sanctions agaisnt that terrorist regime. And we hope the rest of the sane international community, including Americans and Britons, will join us in this holy crusade.